FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CTCZ DAILY SCORES U.S., NATO QUEST FOR MILITARY SUPERIORITY

AU171948 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Josef Mrazek article: "The United States Opposes International Law; Who Is Violating Agreements?" --capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE POLICY OF DETENTE HAS YIELDED POSITIVE RESULTS. THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY ARE RELENTLESSLY STRIVING TO HALT THE ARMS RACE. THEY ARE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT, HONEST INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND STRENGTHENING OF MUTUAL TRUST. HOWEVER, PRESIDENT CARTER'S POLICY AND THE COURSE OF NATO HAVE SERIOUSLY COMPLICATED THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. WHAT IS INVOLVED HERE IS A CONDUCT THAT AIMS AGAINST THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER.

One of the most important norms differentiating modern international law from traditional international law, which was an expression of homogenous class relations of exploitation, is the existence of the BAN ON THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF FORCE IN RELATIONS AMONG STATES. The imperialist policy from the position of strength, of proclaiming spheres of influence (including the so-called Carter doctrine), of escalating feverish armament and of the nonfulfillment of international obligations constitute phenomena that are at sharp variance with the valid international law.

The ban on the use or the threat of use of force is a basic principle of modern international law. That obligation has been reemphasized in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. However, President Carter has declared the "region of the Persian Gulf" to be a region of American influence. By doing that, the United States publicly proclaimed its hegemonist intents. In accordance with the old policy of "containment," it is trying to intimidate the world with military might. According to President Carter's statement, the United States lays claim to a "leading role in the world." In reality it is trying to dictate its conditions and ideas to other nations from the position of strength. An attempt to achieve military superiority and to upset the existing approximate balance of forces is a manifestation of the threat of use of force. Also the very existence of 2,000 American bases and facilities outside U.S. territory--and on all continents--as well as the decision to deploy American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the refusal to discuss this problem, constitute a threat of use of force. The establishment of special American intervention corps for the deployment in the most faraway corners of the world and similar things also must be regarded as a threat of use of force.

The policy from the position of strength, whose consequence is feverish armament, is also at variance with the principle of disarmament that includes the duty of states to negotiate on disarmament. The aforementioned principle arises from the UN Charter and from numerous accords and agreements connected with disarmament. Nothing can justify the rejection of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and its allies to discuss the nuclear medium-range missiles issue. The NATO countries' governments gave preference to the American plans for unleashing a new round of the arms race before negotiations during which it would be possible to jointly evaluate all questions and find a mutually acceptable solution. Escalation of feverish armament is a situation that could threaten peace.

The observance and fulfillment of international obligations is, without doubt, a necessary demand of the international legal order. The current American foreign policy is unpredictable. The United States is not fulfilling international obligations it took upon itself. It shirks announced intents and measures as well as international treaties. At the same time the United States passes itself off as a champion of the observance of the principles and norms of international law.

The attempt to gain military superiority for which the United States, supported by the NATO states, strives, violates the principle of MUTUAL SECURITY, which the United States recognized, for example, in the "principles of mutual U.S.-USSR relations" signed in 1972. In them the two sides pledged to do everything possible "to avoid military confrontations and to forestall nuclear warfare." It was also stated that "attempts to gain unilateral advantages" to the detriment of the other side are incompatible with the mentioned aims. The principle of equality and equal security is also anchored in the SALT II treaty. The principle of EQUAL SECURITY is a new principle in international relations and international law. It is derived from the principle of sovereign equality of states.

In the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, the participating states confirmed "their objective to support the improvement of relations among themselves and insure conditions in which their nations can live in genuine and lasting peace, free from threats and plots against their security."

Western propaganda is trying to substantiate the NATO Brussels decision by claiming an upset balance of forces to the advantage of the Soviet Union. They are frequently employing invented and unfounded data. At the same time one "forgets" that in Vienna J. Carter recognized the parity of forces in the strategic area. Also, J. Luns, NATO general secretary, spoke in the same vein. The U.S. plans were openly admitted, for example, by H. Brown, U.S. defense secretary, when he stated: "The aim of the United States is to insure NATO's superiority over the Warsaw Pact in the sphere of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons by the mid-eighties."

It is of utmost urgency for all states to contribute to the efforts for disarmament, in accordance--for example--with the "declaration on cooperation to achieve the disarmament objectives" adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979 on the basis of a Czechoslovak initiative.

A SOLUTION DETRIMENTAL TO THEIR JUSTIFIED INTERESTS AND THEIR SECURITY CANNOT BE FOISTED UPON THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. IN AN INTERVIEW WITH PRAVDA, L.I. BREZHNEV SAID: "WE ARE LOOKING WITH OPTIMISM TO THE FUTURE. IT IS JUSTIFIED OPTIMISM. WE REALIZE THAT THE INTENTIONAL AGGRAVATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION CAUSED BY AMERICAN IMPERIALISM IS AN EXPRESSION OF DISSATISFACTION WITH THE STRENGTHENING OF THE POSITIONS OF SOCIALISM, WITH THE UPSURGE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT AND WITH THE CONSOLIDATION OF FORCES FIGHTING FOR DETENTE AND PEACE."

WARSAW JOURNAL VIEWS ARMS RACE; PROPOSED MILITARY CONFERENCE

LD121420 Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 March, PAP--Arguing in the Warsaw monthly WIDNOKREGI--organ of the All-Poland Peace Committee--with the attempts to justify the NATO decision to produce and deploy new types of nuclear missiles in Western Europe by the fact that the USSR has installed the SS-20 missiles, Adam Rotfelt from the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) says that the principle of equal security, acknowledged by superpowers as the basis for the existing system of the balance, takes into account the geostrategical location and the consequences stemming from it. The adoption of the thesis according to which the Soviet military forces, having the global and regional character, are compared with local forces in Western Europe (the data are selected so as to distort the real picture of the alignment of forces in this region) expresses the striving for sanctioning the U.S. advantage in the area of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

The awareness of this state of affairs has been pretty widespread especially in Norway, Belgium, Denmark and Holland which made them voice their reservations about the purposefulness of installing new weapons in their territories.

Poland voiced her concern over the protested against the deployment of new rocket weapons in Western Europe. The entire Polish nation, all its strata and milieux, people of all generations and philosophies of life are unanimous as far as these questions are concerned, Edward Gierek, the Polish party leader said. Detente and security are the common cause of all Europeans in the East as well as in the West, says the Polish political analyst. Security is determined neither by the symmetry nor by the quantitative balancing of any of the elements. Security depends to a greater extent on mutual trust rather than on the build-up of armaments. European states reached such level of armaments that their further escalation and huge expenditures connected with them will not contribute to an increase in the sense of security but they are a source of new tensions.

The return to the road of detente and to respecting the principle of equal security and the lowering of the ceiling of armaments in Europe on this basis make up an alternative to this policy. An all-European conference devoted to the cause of military detente and disarmament would be an appropriate forum to discuss the entirety of these questions. At the 8th PUWP Congress, the Polish party leader expressed the readiness for Poland's capital to host this conference. A meeting of the participants in the Helsinki Conference in Madrid should provide an opportunity to make decisions on the convening and the procedure of holding a conference on military detente in Europe. This would mean overcoming the current deadlock in East-West relations. This would be a return to the road, the direction of which was set by resolutions of the Helsinki conference and to building the system ensuring equal security to all its participants.

CPCZ DAILY CITES NATO 'UNACCEPTABLE DEMANDS' AT VIENNA TALKS

AU171445 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Vienna, 13 March, CTK correspondent--The only speaker to address the Thursday [13 March], 231st plenary session of the participants in the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe was Ambassador Ernst Jung, FRG representative.

According to the statement made by the spokesman of NATO pact countries at the press conference following the conclusion of the Thursday session, the West German delegate had submitted a number of measures with which the NATO states would complement, allegedly in the interests of "strengthening trust," four of the seven articles of their proposal of 20 December 1979. This proposal, which the socialist countries had already rejected as unacceptable, is thus being expanded by so-called related measures. These measures, however, not only do not correspond to the spirit of principles adopted by all direct participants in Vienna negotiations at the very beginning of the talks in 1973, but they also pursue, as the spokesman of the socialist countries stressed at the press conference, solely the unilateral advantages of the West. They do not in the least take into account the security of socialist countries in central Europe.

The socialist countries will deal with the analysis of the so-called associated measures of the West at one of the next meetings of the Vienna talks.

U.S. POLICIES, ACTIVITIES IN GULF AREA DRAW CRITICISM

AU141704 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 14 (ATA)--Imperialism and modern revisionism are the most ferocious enemies of the peoples who are fighting for the revolution and the liberation from enslavement, darkness and capitalist exploitation. For this purpose, the two superpowers as well as China and other imperialist groups are reinforcing their political, economic and military means of war and have passed to open, fascist-type aggressions. The latest example is the occupation of Afghanistan by the Russian social-imperialists as well as the feverish attempts being made by the other superpower, the U.S.A., aiming at threatening the Iranian people and establishing its complete control on the oil-producing countries and the routes where the overwhelming part of world oil production passes.

The U.S. bourgeois magazine BUSINESS WEEK boastfully reported in one of its recent issues that the U.S.A. is capable to dispatch to Iran 16 thousand paratroops within 72 hours. At the same time three aircraft carriers with hundreds of fighter jets on board as well as 20 warships of the U.S. 6th and 7th fleets are sailing to and from the Persian Gulf.

Day by day the Pentagon spokesmen are accompanying this brandishing of arms with menacing statements. The U.S. Defence Deputy Secretary Komer spoke on the need of the creation of new bases in Dahran of Saudi Arabia, in Mishirah of Oman, in front of the Strait of Hormuz and Djibouti. The talks on the utilisation of ports in Oman, Somalia and Kenya for military purposes are being concluded. The foreign press stresses that even before the events in Iran which led to the overthrow of the shah and of his clique, the U.S. strategic schemes foresaw and work had commenced for the creation of a force "ready for intervention" in the areas rich in oil of the Middle East and in other points of the globe. But the aggressors, who ever they might be, have always suffered defeat.

ZERI I POPULLIT VIEWS 'DISORGANIZED' SOVIET ECONOMY

AU101012 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 10 (ATA)--The "reorganising" programs which are time and again drafted in the Georgevskaya Hall in Moscow, in essence do not change at all from the serial "anti-crisis" programs issued by the governmental cabinets of Western countries, writes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in an article which stresses that such was also the program on the "improvement of economic mechanism" issued last July by the Central Committee of the Soviet revisionist party and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The article which is entitled: "Typical Capitalist 'Reorganisations' in the Disorganized Soviet Economy" points out that the phenomena of crisis, about which the Soviet revisionist mass media has spoken and is ceaselessly speaking with great zeal addressing itself to the others, are in fact very acute in the Soviet Union. Never before these phenomena have been so visible than last year. The admissions Brezhnev and the other chieftians of the Kremlin were forced to make on the failures in the Soviet economy, do not reflect completely the situation. They strive to minimize the proportions of the crisis and to hide in particular its real causes.

The crisis in the Soviet economy, the newspaper stresses further on, will continue to become sharper as long as colossal material, financial and human resources are used for the purposes of the aggressive, hegemonic, expansionist and anti-people policy of the new tsars of the Kremlin, as long as "regulators" of economy are the laws of the capital, the greed for maximum profits.

Thus, the newspaper writes, despite the reserves it has in oil, gas and coal, the energy crisis has also knocked at the door of the Soviet Union, too. The cause for this is the fact that their extractions is becoming more expensive, that the rate of profit is relatively low. This has brought about besides others that the social-imperialist Soviet Union turn its eyes on the cheap oil of the Middle East, just as the U.S.A. has done and is doing, undertaking open military aggressions to establish its domination there.

Exposing the attempts of the Kremlin chieftains to justify the failures recorded in their economic policy with the "inertia" of the previous methods of management, the article says: Brezhnev and his caste deliberately turn the affairs upside down so as to discharge themselves from the responsibility they bear as real authors of these failures, to hoodwink and disorientate the Soviet working class and the other working masses. The sole inertia which exists there is the spontaneous operation of the laws of the capitalist mode of production, the inertia of anarchy and chaos, the inertia of large business, which they set in motion with their revisionist, anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary course.

The article underlines further on that profit, as an aim in itself and driving force of production, is the leitmotiv which permeates from start to finish the new program on the "reorganisation of economic mechanism". The purpose is to create the premises that even in the conditions of crisis, the Soviet state monopolies increase their profits in their activity inside and outside the borders of the Soviet Union. As Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses the modern revisionists carried out an understrained demagogy when they destroyed the socialist economy with their economic "reforms", coming out with the slogan of the increase of the efficiency of production. But as traitors to Marxism-Leninism they are, they followed the capitalist roads and laws, which not only did not brought about the efficiency in social production, but on the contrary, led them to those profound antagonistic contradictions in economy and practice, to that capitalist lurch and to the situation of the general crisis, which was caught them by the throat. The new reorganisations on this capitalist road which are being made under the label of the "increase of economic efficiency", ZERI I POPULLIT stresses in conclusion, fail to put in order the Soviet economy in anarchy and disarray. They do nothing else but aggravate still more the situation in the Soviet crisis-ridden economy.

PRC EXPLOITS WORKERS BY 'EXPORTING' MANPOWER

AU141657 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 14 (ATA)--Recently, it has ever more frequently been spoken about a kind of a specific Chinese export--the export of the labour power commodity. It has been reported in the foreign press that the Japanese Fujita Corporation and Taisei Construction Company have struck agreements with China construction engineering corporation for the exploitation of the cheap labour power of the Chinese worker for the construction of different projects in various countries of the world. Beginning with this May, Fujita will exploit 400 Chinese workers alongside hundreds of Thai, Philippine, Malaysian workers etc., to set up motor roads, while the Taisei Company will employ 800 Chinese workers. Such agreements have also been struck with the Italian company Italstat and a French building group. It is expected that these companies employ by the end of this year thousands of Chinese workers for their projects in other countries. Likewise, two U.S. building companies as well as different companies in Hong Kong, Singapore, etc. are doing the same thing. Recently, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Metallurgy (Ling Che-sheng) declared to a group of U.S. businessmen who are visiting China that China wants to export metallurgists. One of the U.S. businessmen, the vice-president of International Air Products and Chemicals, declared immediately that his company will employ a number of Chinese workers for a plant it is building in Saudi Arabia.

On the basis of such offers made by Beijing, the foreign press has reported that in 1985, the Chinese "export" of workers will amount to one million people.

Such are the facts speaking about the dirty trade of the "day labourers" the Chinese revisionists are conducting. They show that the Chinese bourgeoisie is not pleased with the collaboration inside China with the international bourgeoisie for the exploitation of the Chinese working people, but it sells the Chinese coolies to the foreign capitalist companies to ensure as much profit as possible from the exploitation of their sweat. And these companies find this commodity in the Chinese labour market at a very cheap price because the capitalist "reorganizations" of production in the framework of the so-called "modernizations" have brought about the fast rate increase of the army of unemployed which now amounts to 20-30 million people.

The selling of the labour power abroad, in the form of economic emigration, is today a characteristic for the entire crisis-ridden capitalist-revisionist world. But while in the other countries this sale is done by the workers themselves, in China it is done by the ruling bourgeoisie, which tries to draw maximum profits from this transaction. The "exported" Chinese workers will receive even their wage from the China construction engineering corporation, which, certainly, will preserve a good part of it to fatten the bourgeoisie and to ensure foreign currency for the trade exchanges with the Western capitalist countries. This double exploitation of the Chinese working people by local and foreign capital will do nothing else, but will increase their indignation and will further aggravate the class contradictions.

MOSCOW SENDS EMISSARIES TO STRENGTHEN CONTROL OVER CSSR

AU161432 Tirana ATA in English 0928 GMT 16 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 16 (ATA)--Having visited Budapest, the emissary of Soviet social imperialists, Nikolay Baybakov, went to Prague recently. In the talks he held with the Czechoslovak top officials there were examined problems of "specialisation" and "cooperation" in the framework of the neocolonialist plan of "economic integration" Moscow has imposed on its vassals. Recently, Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of COMECON went to Prague. He visited a series of industrial complexes, the activity of which has been fully placed in the service of the Soviet metropolis and he also held talks with the Czechoslovak premier, Strougal.

The visits of these Moscow emissaries to the vassal countries are linked with the aims of Soviet social imperialists to strengthen their dictate and control on these countries. They are also an expression of the attempts to shift on the vassals a still greater part of the crisis which has the economy of the Soviet Union in its grip. Such a policy has grave consequences for the economy of the countries of Eastern Europe, which are faced with ever greater difficulties. These difficulties are being felt more and more in the economy of Czechoslovakia. The organ of the Czechoslovak revisionist party RUDE PRAVO admitted recently that the difficulties continue to increase. It is reported among other things that the great shortage of oil is increasing ever more the number of the enterprises which work under their productive capacity. This is a consequence of the neocolonialist policy of the Soviet social imperialists, who not only do not meet the needs of Czechoslovakia for oil, but from 1975 till 1979 they have increased by 70 percent the price of oil they sell to that country.

PROPOSAL FOR NEUTRAL AFGHANISTAN TERMED WESTERN 'TRICK'

AU151430 Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

["Machinations Doomed to Failure"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 15 (BTA)--Prompted by the recent events in Afghanistan, in their commentaries today RABOTNICHESKO DELO and NARODNA ARMIYA pointed out that it is hard to conceal the transparent goals of the new trick of Western diplomacy--to establish a regime convenient for the imperialist forces in Afghanistan.

"The Afghan issue", artificially created and purposefully fanned up by the West, is not in the fact that a limited Soviet military contingent is present in that country. The problem is in fact that the road chosen by the people of that country--a road of revolutionary changes, is not to the taste of the imperialist and reactionary forces, according to RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Both dailies point out that Carter's words about a "neutrality" of Afghanistan cannot but provoke suspicion because at the same time Washington continues to supply weapons for the regime in Pakistan and for the saboteurs and terrorists settling on Pakistani territory.

Stress is laid in the commentaries on the fact that the machinations of the enemies of the Afghan people so far and in the future are doomed. Events prove the firm will of the Afghan people to defend the gains of the April revolution.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO STRESSES TASKS FACING WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT

AU131052 Sofia BTA in English 0852 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 13 (BTA)--Under the headline "Defence of Peace an Imperative Command" the leading article of RABOTNICHESKO DELO dwells today on the tasks facing the world peace movement and the Bulgarian fighters for peace.

In connection with the 10th National Peace Council due to open here the newspaper underlines: "All elements and practical moves of the foreign policy of the BCP and the Bulgarian state are a solid guarantee that the Bulgarian peace fighters will continue their most active participation in the struggle of the public peace forces in the world."

Pointing out that the congress is called in a moment of dangerous excerbation of the international situation, provoked by the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonist circles, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses that this prospectless and highly dangerous play with fire, which endangers the security of all peoples, should meet now the determined rebuff of all peace and progress forces.

The newspaper underlines that the concrete tasks of the struggle launched by the peace forces now are the preventing of a new arms race, the frustration of NATO plans for deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the unmasking of the anti-Soviet slanders of the reactionary propaganda and its false arguments about the Afghan developments. It also adds to them the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the USA and the creation of the necessary preconditions for a successful meeting in Madrid.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS CONCLUDES 14 MARCH

Cuban Delegate's Speech

FL141636 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 14 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] Sofia--Cuba has called on all pacifist forces of the world to unite immediately to stop the war hysteria of the United States, China, and some of its NATO partners and prevent nuclear war.

The vice president of the Cuban movement for the peace and sovereignty of the peoples Clementina Serra spoke in the name of her country's delegation to the 10th National Peace Congress held with the participation of nearly 1,000 national delegates and guests from 10 countries.

The international situation has deteriorated, she said, because of the sharpening of the anti-Soviet campaign, the attempt to place more nuclear weapons in Western Europe and the creation of new bases and centers that threaten peace in the Indian Ocean, the Middle East and some African countries in benefit of multinational companies. The Cuban representative declared that the aggressive policy of international reaction is applied and extended as well to the American Continent with its increased military presence in the southern Caribbean, its support of the region's dictatorships and its attempts to destabilize progressive governments.

Conclusion of Congress

AU141533 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA)--The Tenth National Peace Congress ended here today. In the course of two days the delegates to the congress discussed the further participation of the Bulgarian public in the struggle for peace and security in the world. "The Bulgarian peace champions are active participants in all the major international actions and initiatives of the world peace movement and its governing body--the World Peace Council. In the future, too, they will continue to contribute to people's common efforts at building up a world free of wars and weapons" reads the declaration the congress has adopted. The document condemns strongly the steps, highly endangering detente, which certain circles in the West have been undertaking of late and their attempts at conversing with the socialist countries from the positions and force and dictation.

"We, the delegates to the Tenth Peace Congress look into the future with feelings of faith and optimism, in spite of all the difficulties that have arisen. And in this we are inspired by the changed balance of forces in favour of peace, by the invincible strength of the Soviet Union, by the strength and the solidarity of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which are determined to defend detente, achieved as it was, with so much efforts and patience" the declaration stresses.

Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin was re-elected president of the National Peace Committee.

Chandra, WPC Delegation Departure

AU141540 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The WPC delegation, led by its Chairman Romesh Chandra, which attended the 10th National Peace Congress and acquainted itself with the preparations for the session of the world peace parliament that will be held in Sofia in September, has left Bulgaria.

COOPERATION WITH WEST IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CONTINUES TO DEVELOP

AU190950 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 19 (BTA)--More than 50 per cent of the value of the plant and equipment for the chemical industry imported from the developed capitalist countries into Bulgaria is paid for by the export of chemical and other products.

The equipment supplied here by Western companies includes installations for carbamide (urea), ethylene and vinylchloride, plant for high-pressure polythene, ethylene oxide and ethylene glycol, installations for polyester silk, for the production of benzene. Plants for the textile processing of polyester have also been imported.

Agreements for industrial cooperation in the chemical industry with many partners in the capitalist countries are already being fulfilled, and such agreements are to be concluded with others. They include: Hoechst, Lurgi, BASF, Gutehoffnungshuette--Federal Republic of Germany, Ciba-Geigy and Sandoz--Switzerland, Technipetrol, Eni, Montedison--Italy, Creusot-Loire, Christian Dior--France, Ici--Britain, Akzo--Holland, Voest Alpine--Austria, Mitsui and Mitsubishi--Japan, etc.

Cooperation between Bulgarian economic organizations and companies in the developed capitalist countries in the construction of chemical projects in third countries is also developing. There are such ties with Italian enterprises in building petrochemical works in Arab countries, of oil refineries in Zambia and Libya. Cooperation has been attained with Austrian partners in the delivery to third countries of installations for the manufacture of citric acid, and there exist opportunities for joint work in the construction of works for fertilizers in Togo and Algeria. Favourable conditions for such contacts with French firms are also on hand.

GENERAL DZHUROV ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY RALLY OF DRAVA BATTLE

AU181945 Sofia BTA in English 1914 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 18 (BTA)--The 35th anniversary of the Drava Epopee marked with a solemn rally in Sofia today.

Present were Army General Dorbri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, and Army General Ivan Mikhaylov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

"The Bulgarian people and their army pride themselves on their contribution to the routing of fascist Germany, to saving mankind from the horrors of fascism", stressed in his speech Colonel General Toncho Papazov, deputy-minister of national defence. "In the great patriotic war the Bulgarian People's Army covered a glorious combat road, fought for the liberation of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Austria and achieved heroic victories. The most remarkable of these, the crown of combat action of the young people's army, was the battle at the Drava, which entered the Bulgarian history under the well-deserved name of "the Drava epopee."

The speaker pointed out further that the internationalism of the Bulgarian soldiers was manifested with particular eloquence in Hungary. The Drava epopee became a symbol of fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Hungary.

"The Bulgarian Communist Party was the inspirer and organizer of the victory at the Drava", emphasized General Papazov.

Noting that the international situation is getting ever more complicated at present by the policy of the leading imperialist circles of the USA and some other countries, General Papazov stressed in conclusion: "The armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, led by the invincible Soviet Army, are guarding the peace and security of the peoples. In the iron ranks of these armies is the Bulgarian People's Army. Raised and trained by the BCP, [word indistinct] by the experience of the Soviet Army, it is ready to fulfill its patriotic and international duty in defence of the motherland and the cause of socialism".

BRIEFS

DUTCH CP DELEGATION ARRIVAL--A delegation of the Dutch Communist Party led by (Gerd Thonberg), member of the party Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Bulgaria on 18 March at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and other Central Committee figures. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU]

GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WITH USSR--Varna, March 17 (BTA)--The research team of the Marine Research and Oceanology Institute of Varna and specialists of Moscow State University continue their joint exploration of the Bulgarian Black Sea shelf zone. A joint geological and geophysical expedition will carry out the further researches on board of the Horizont research vessel this year. Mr Petko Dimitrov, scientific secretary of the Bulgarian institute, told the BTA reporter that the Bulgarian and Soviet marine explorers are after several different goals. First, new data are supposed to be collected to elucidate the history of the geological development of the Black Sea basin in the last two millenia. Second come the tasks of analyzing the structure of the sediment complex some 1.5 km beneath the sea floor. This is supposed to throw light on the possibilities of oil and gas prospecting. And the third task of the joint expedition is to determine the deposits of heavy minerals. And to prepare conditions and geophysical researches will underlie practical programmes for the exploitation of the mineral resources of the Bulgarian Black Sea shelf. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU]

STANKO TODOROV IN BURGAS--On 12 March Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers arrived in Burgas. Accompanied by Nikolay Zhishev, BCP Burgas Okrug Committee first secretary, he visited oil refineries near Burgas and talked with the workers. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU]

DOYNOV IN VARNA--A conference of the Varna Okrug aktiv was held in Varna today. Consistent introduction of the new economic mechanism in the okrug was discussed. Todor Stoychev, first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, read a letter from Todor Zhivkov in which he expressed satisfaction with the successes of the Varna working people who fulfilled their 1979 plan in the sphere of foreign currency. Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU]

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOV IN YAMBOL--Lyudmila Zhivkova, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Culture, accompanied by high-ranking officials of the Committee for Culture, visited Yambol Okrug today. She met okrug party and state aktiv and the artistic-creative intelligentsia. She spoke about certain basic points in the socioeconomic development of our country in view of the complicated international situation. In her speech Lyudmila Zhivkova also touched on the tasks which the Committee for Culture is facing and which it will face in the future for the esthetic education of the Bulgarian people and for their cultural and intellectual development. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU]

DYULGEROV IN PLOVDIV--A Plovdiv Okrug conference of the party and economic aktiv was held in Plovdiv today. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the session and in his speech emphasized that the efforts of the party, state, economic and public leadership and of all agricultural workers must be focused on a consistent and complete application of the economic approach in the organization and management of agricultural production. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK, SOVIET ENVOY DEPART FOR USSR

LD191214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek left for the Soviet Union today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil and other representatives of the ministry. Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin also left for the Soviet Union.

HULA LEAVES FOR WARSAW; ECONOMIC TALKS PLANNED

LD182144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy federal premier and minister-chairman of the State Planning Commission, left for Warsaw today. He will have final talks on the coordination of the national economic plans of Czechoslovakia and Poland for 1981-85 with Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the planning commission.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA'S HLIVAKA SCORES EUROCOMMUNISTS, U.S.

14 March Article

AU172100 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[First part of article by Ivan Hlivka: "The Voice of Commonsense and Truth; The Communists Are Proclaiming: The Policy of Peace Will Win"]

[Excerpts] Matters of international and interstate relations have always been at the center of communist and workers parties' attention, but now, after the international situation has become emphatically complicated due to the imperialist forces, the parties are devoting particular attention to an analysis of international developments.

The overwhelming majority of the parties is proceeding from the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, creatively applying it under the new historical conditions when analyzing the international events and when explaining the sources and causes of individual situations. This enables them to correctly answer the questions that are cropping up, as well as to foresee the further development of the world processes. The most marked example of this is the CPSU: In spite of the difficulties and complications of the current international situation, it is consistently pursuing the Leninist foreign policy and the defense of peace, freedom, the nation's independence and social progress.

The Marxist-Leninist parties respect the complicated, conflicting and dynamic nature of changes and the enormous rate at which they are taking place in the international arena. The parties are analyzing, deeply and comprehensively, the current positive and negative reversals and transformations.

The CPSU representatives L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin and M.A. Suslov; G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary; and representatives of other fraternal parties of both the socialist and nonsocialist world have recently submitted an objective expose, substantiated by arguments, on the current international development and the causes of its aggravation.

The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party and the leaderships of many of their communist and workers parties are appealing for vigilance toward the new dangers connected with imperialist plans for creating new bases of aggression throughout the world and for suppressing the national liberation revolutionary movement. They are pointing out that the United States is worried by the fact that it has lost its position as world banker, and that whenever the United States found itself in a critical situation in the past--like the one it is experiencing at present--it started wars, such as in Korea, Vietnam and elsewhere.

Such are the opinions of Marxist-Leninist forces on the situation in the world and on the tasks of communist parties. These opinions absolutely differ from the positions of certain individuals. For instance in the Spanish and Italian communist parties, who let themselves be deluded by imperialist propaganda and who are now proclaiming in unison with this propaganda that the present aggravation of the situation had allegedly been caused by the "Soviet intervention in Afghanistan," this is an obvious failure to grasp the causal connection between individual events and the substance of international development.

Washington's Dangerous Actions

As regards Afghanistan, the valid thing is what is said by the U.S. communists and others, who have grasped the crux of the matter.

The original causes of the present complications in international affairs are being camouflaged not only by the creators of anticommunist propaganda, but also by certain partisans of so-called Eurocommunism. In harmony they claim that we have here a conflict of "two super-powers," referring to the United States and the Soviet Union, and the expansion of their spheres of influence. Some of them, like S. Carill, are urging nations and movements to free themselves of this influence and to "maintain equal distance from the United States and from the USSR." Only thus, they say, can one prevent the return of the cold war.

Time and again practice has shown us how incorrect it is to put an equation mark between the policy of the United States and that of the USSR. The world is able to convince itself even today that, contrary to the United States, the Soviet Union is striving neither to gain natural riches, nor to create a bridgehead or platform on the territories of other states. The Soviet Union supports the peoples' liberation efforts, proceeding in this from the principles of internationalism. Certainly, not everybody is capable of correctly orienting himself in the complicated international situation and of understanding the world correctly. If a person is suffering from the inability to adopt a class stand on developments, he frequently becomes entangled in the network of propaganda tricks of his class enemies. It is even worse, if such people have the opportunity to influence broader masses, and even a communist party.

Progressive people throughout the world are indignant over Carter's doctrine, the substance of which is the U.S. claim for hegemony. According to the U.S. President's statement, the United States claims the right to dictate its will to all and any states in all and any parts of the world, and if it deems it necessary, to use all means, including arms, to fight against the national liberation and other revolutionary movements. In other words, everybody should subordinate themselves to America.

The U.S. ruling circles are declaring--and not only as of today--various parts of the world "vitally important" for American interests, manifesting more and more strikingly the tendency to move these spheres increasingly closer to the borders of socialist countries.

Imperialism is intentionally aggravating the international situation. It is dissatisfied with the defeats of its foreign and domestic policy in the last few years; with the consolidation of socialism's positions; with the upsurge of the national liberation movement; and with the consolidation of forces fighting for detente and peace. Such is the historical truth, any other interpretation of the situation is a lie and misinformation.

Communist Optimism

The aggressive imperialist forces must count on the fact that L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out to them: Namely, that the Soviet Union and its allies will always be capable of successfully defending themselves and of warding off all and any hostile attacks. The imperialist forces must realize that the cooperation of the countries of the socialist community is developing further, and becoming richer, and that this cooperation is a powerful propelling force in the development of every fraternal country, as well as the common guarantee of the lasting progress of socialism and social progress in the world.

Conclusion 15 March

AU172120 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Second and last part of article by Ivan Hlivka: "The Voice of Commonsense and Truth; The Communists Are Proclaiming: The Policy of Peace Will Win"]

[Excerpts] The socialist states' peace-loving policy is supported by the majority of mankind. All peoples need peace, and respect for sovereignty and for relations of equal rights. That is why they are rejecting the feverish armament of imperialism. The peoples are orienting themsleves better and better; they know who their friends are and who their enemies are. On their own experience they are getting to know who is the bearer of peace and social progress and who, on the contrary, is trying to frustrate the endeavors to attain a peaceful, independent life. Obviously, this process of enhancing the realization of the peoples' activity for the benefit of their objective vital interests is not yet completed, but the tendency toward this culmination is irreversible.

U.S. Partners Unwilling to Sacrifice Detente

An increasing number of voices from the West are recalling the fact that the expansion of economic contacts between East and West European states is determined by the objective needs of these countries, by the historically founded interlinking of their economic structures, by the basic tendencies of the present division of labor and by the long-term interests of the involved sides.

At the same time doubts are increasing about the "effectiveness" of American extortions with regard to the Soviet Union, since it is obvious that trade and other contacts with the West are an important but merely complementary factor of the economic development of the USSR and other CEMA countries.

The realistically thinking circles in the West realize that excesses in the U.S. Government's policy are harming not only the United States, but also its allies.

The hysterical gestures of the Carter administration are one thing; the reaction of realistic circles and politicians in the Western world is another, and this worries the White House. [paragraph continues]

The commentaries and reflections of the world press mirror the conflicting relations between the largest capitalist states and their interests.

International Solidarity--The main Obstacle of the Counterrevolution

One of the factors preventing the aggressive plans of imperialist forces is the increased activity of revolutionary and democratic forces in Europe and in the other parts of the world.

The international communist movement is acting more and more resolutely for the defense of detente and against the adventurous reactionary plans of world imperialist forces headed by the United States. The demands are being more and more frequently and resolutely voiced to organize international actions of communist and workers parties that would influence yet more emphatically the actions of the workers class, the working people's masses and their organizations, as well as democratic and social organizations and movements, aimed against the reactionary and adventurous policy of the United States and other conservative and reactionary circles. But the communist and workers movement will still have to overcome certain difficulties in consolidating its international action unity, difficulties stemming from the unwillingness of certain so-called Euro-communists to embark on a common anti-imperialist course. However, as the saying goes, even in this instance the situation is not hopeless. In the end the common will of the communists will overcome all difficulties standing in their way.

The imperialist forces are in vain in believing that they will succeed in preventing the progress of the communist movement and of the socialist community. The internal unity of the world socialist community and the communist movement is constantly consolidating and becoming broader and deeper, in spite of certain, and in some instances even natural, difficulties.

Life is providing us with lots of examples of the deepening and enhancement of the unity of countries of the socialist community.

The Soviet Union and its communist party, and the other fraternal parties and countries, including the CPCZ and CSSR, realize their historical responsibility for the maintenance and consolidation of peace and international detente, and they are acting accordingly. They realize that this struggle will be a long one, and that it will require considerable effort and sacrifice. It will demand a yet greater mobilization of forces for consolidating economy and defense ability, and for consolidating the unity of the socialist community within the framework of the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact; it will demand the coordination of activities in the international field. At the same time it will be necessary to grant yet more effective assistance to independent peoples and to nations that are liberating themselves in their fight against neocolonialsim and imperialist extortion.

Washington is working out plans for foisting its predatory imperialist interests on the whole world with the aid of military force. These plans are the fruit of unsubstaniated conceit, and not the fruit of a sober assessment of the realistic correlation of the world class and political forces. Without exaggerating it can be said that history will not develop according to a Washington script. Today peace and detente, cooperation based on equal rights and independence are advocated--and the imperialist policy opposed--by forces that are far more powerful than American imperialism is.

PROFITABILITY OF GAS IMPORTS FROM USSR EXPLAINED

AU191055 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Alfonz Bednaric article in the column "Notes": "Bilateral Advantage"]

[Text] In front of me is a letter from a reader who expresses doubt that for us Soviet crude oil is about half as expensive as crude oil purchased for hard currency in OPEC countries, as was stated in a recent interview in PRAVDA with the general director of the Chemapol foreign trade enterprise.

At the time of the announcement of the joint socialist pledge by the builders of the Soyuz gas pipeline in honor of the 35th anniversary of liberation (about which we also informed our readers), the question of the economic profitability of our participation in the construction of the gas pipeline was also discussed. Starting with 1 January 1979 we have been receiving, in return for our participation, 2.8 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually in excess of the agreed-upon amount. In return for the Kcs15 billion, with which we participated in the gas pipeline leading from Orenburg to the western border of the USSR, we will receive 56 billion cubic meters of natural gas in 20 years. According to experts' calculations 1,000 cubic meters of this natural gas today costs us 57 transferable rubles. On the world market, however, the same amount costs $120 in U.S. money, which is approximately twice as much. If we added to this the charges for transportation to our country, a cubic meter of natural gas would cost us three times as much.

And there is yet another aspect: The additional 2.8 billion cubic meters of natural gas that we will be receiving annually for 20 years exceeds by about fivefold the capacity of our largest gas plant in Vresova, which operates on the basis of brown coal. It took us 16 years to build it, but it took only 3 and 1/2 years to build the Soyuz gas pipeline. We thus have the gas that we need so urgently at our disposal much earlier than if we built additional gas plants.

COAL MINING PROSPECTS IN SLANY AREA REPORTED

AU171443 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Alfonz Bednaric report]

[Excerpts] The resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress, apart from other things, mentioned specifically the need to build a new coal mine in Slany. Less than a year ago underground geological research began there, on the basis of a resolution of the Presidium of the federal government. Its objective is to obtain additional findings to those obtained during the surface test drillings. The underground survey is essential because the coal deposits are at a depth of 1,000-1,200 meters and it is impossible to obtain a comprehensive and exact picture by means of surface drilling.

The coal deposits in Slany and its vicinity are rich. The seams are 1.5 meters high but some are higher than 5 meters. According to research carried out to date, there are more than 100 million tons of recoverable good-quality bituminous coal. Coking coal with a calorific value exceeding 6,000 kilocalories accounts for about four-fifths of this amount. The rest is for the power industry's use having a calorific value that is only slightly lower.

The construction of the new mine in Slany, which--after its completion--will have an annual capacity of 2.4 million tons of coal (which is 20 percent more than all Kladno mines have been extracting so far) will necessitate expenditures of several billion korunas but our society will greatly benefit from it. By the beginning of 1984 the construction will be running at full speed and the attainment of the planned annual capacity is envisaged for the year 1996. Most of the mine's coal will be extracted in the 21st century. The mine's "lifespan" is estimated at 50 years, but...who knows? The deposits of good-quality bituminous coal extend to the north, up to the Ohre River and possibly even beyond it. Our children's children will surely make use of them.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS REVIEWED

LD142110 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The set of measures to improve the system of planned management of national economy after 1980, approved by the Czechoslovak Government on January 31, will help cope with problems of management on a qualitatively new basis corresponding with conditions of the construction of advanced socialism. Extensive excerpts from the document were carried by RUDE PRAVO on Friday.

The basic demand is to develop and deepen the elements with an active function in increasing the effectiveness of social production, including new elements which are in harmony with demands for scientific-technological development, requirements of integration processes inside the Czechoslovak economy and its participation in the international division of labour.

Before the new elements were introduced into practice in general, they had been tested in a comprehensive experiment of the management of quality and effectiveness, which embraced the results and findings of practice and theory, as well as the results of economic experiments in the Soviet Union.

The measures to improve planned management of national economy must be understood and applied as an integral part of improvement of the entire economic mechanism of the management of socialist economy. They represent a program which will be implemented gradually; most of the measures will be applied in the elaboration of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1981-1985)

The set of measures stresses that higher effectiveness of management depends especially on higher quality of decision-making at all levels of management, initiative in the approach to and higher social responsibility for decision-making, and stricter discipline in planning, technology and work. The effectiveness of the changes will depend to a decisive extent on the subjective factor, particularly on the standard of work of senior managers.

The set of measures deals with three aspects of management: 1. economic planning of higher quality; 2. development of the khozraschet (method of management of socialist production units which uses the commodity-money relations aimed at maximum economy), material stimulation and use of economic instruments; and 3. improvement of the organization and methods of managerial work.

The decisive factor of improved planning is its longer perspective. The basic target is to secure proportionality and effectiveness in economic growth and more efficient participation in the international division of labour, particularly in socialist economic integration.

The key sectors of economy will be provided with long-term comprehensive programs orientated on the main structural and qualitative changes. The tasks set in them will be aimed at distinctly higher exports capability and lower demands on imports, achievement of corresponding technological-economic standard of production, and at rational use of material resources.

The state tasks will be linked up with tasks ensuing from the long-term programs of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The basic form of planning is the five-year plan divided into annual plans, which are to secure and organize the implementation of the key targets of the five-year plan even in case the external and natural conditions differ from those which had been envisaged. In case this difference should have great influence also on further years of the five-year plan period, the five-year plan will be revised.

Indicators of effectiveness will be consistently used as criteria in planning at all levels of management. The indicator of actual performance, which in essence means the value of production without material consumption, will be used to determine the volume of production, the level of its effectiveness, productivity of labour and costs. The development of the wage fund will be based on the indicator of actual performance and the cost-effectiveness of capital assets. This will create prerequisites for remuneration according to merits, and give an impulse to the reduction of material costs.

In addition to the structure of production and consumption, the plan sets the share of products of high technical standard, quality of fashionableness, tasks in the effectiveness of supplies for exports, and tasks in the utilization of new capacities.

The effectiveness of economic agreements will be increased. The system of prices will be brought up to date expediently as a prerequisite for economically correct decision-making and for securing proportionality between material and value processes. There will be more effective use of price stimulation and motivation for structural changes in production and consumption, for increasing the effectiveness of foreign trade and for improvement of the quality of products. Operative changes in prices will be made to assert justifiable profitable relations.

Fulfilment of the five-year plan from the very beginning will be the main criterion in the control and evaluation of its implementation. A chief criterion will be a balanced implementation of the plan in terms of use of production, observance of planned effectiveness, quality of products, exports capability, and tasks in the organization's development.

The plan will assert orientation on progressive modernization and quick return on investments. There will be higher responsibility of the central bodies of branches and concerns for the observance of planned schedules of capital construction.

In order to expand work in shifts and the capacity of enterprises selected for key programs, the plan will set an obligatory list of non-effective enterprises which will be liquidated and their workers transferred to the selected enterprises.

There will be absolute limits of the number of workers at enterprises and organizations, and sanctions will be applied if they are exceeded. Enterprises which will lower the number of their workers below the limit will benefit financially.

The principle of remuneration according to merits will be asserted consistently to make the social and economic position of every worker fully dependent on his contribution to society. Distinct differentiation of wages on the principle of merits will secure proportionate development of wages and the productivity of labour.

Together with the improvement of planning all organizations will develop the khozraschet system.

Central bodies are to see that enterprises have interest in good results of their management. Prerequisites for the development of the khozraschet will be created also by a more effective system of economic instruments in the sphere of finance, credits, wages and prices. Bonuses will stimulate higher effectiveness and quality, effectiveness of foreign trade, economic use of fuels, energy and raw materials, scientific-technological development and the like.

All bonuses and similar incentive parts of wages will be substantially reduced for all groups of workers failing to meet assigned indicators, and beginning with a certain degree of underfulfilment they will be witheld completely.

The annual bonuses of senior managerial workers will depend on results achieved cumulatively from the beginning of the five-year plan. They will be reduced when binding wage fund limits will be exceeded, and increased if a certain assigned task is completed by a smaller number of workers. The increase may be up to 30-50 per cent of the basic wage.

In the first half of the 7th Five-Year Plan, wholesale prices of fuel and energy resources and certain raw materials will be raised. There will be adjustments of wholesale prices in 1981 and 1982, in combination with annual increases in 1980-1985, offset mainly at the expense of enterprise profits. (Note: Wholesale prices apply to products, performance, labour and services in supplier-customer relationships between socialist organizations.)

The growing demands on the functioning of the economic mechanism require also higher standard of the work done by all workers, and managerial workers in particular.

As representatives of the socialist society, they have to provide examples of initiative, discipline and high-principle conduct. They must be fully responsible for the fulfilment of assigned tasks in the departments they direct, and for the assertion of all-society interests. They must not avoid conflict situations in decision-making, must be critical to shortcomings, and accept and act on critical comments.

All questions relating to the interests of workers must be dealt with in cooperation with trade union bodies.

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL DISCUSSION WITH GDR--Two days of discussions on the development of cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR territorial administrative school bodies ended in Most on 14 March. The CSSR delegation was led by Czech Deputy Minister of Education K. Cepicka. The GDR delegation by W. Lorenz, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Education. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH SRI LANKA--Prague--Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda and Minister of Culture of Sri Lanka Edwin Hurulle signed here on Tuesday a program of cultural, educational and scientific relations for 1980, based on the cultural agreement between Czechoslovakia and Sri Lanka. [Prague CTK in English 1523 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD]

VISITING HENG SAMRIN ATTENDS TALKS; OTHER ACTIVITIES

Visit to Brandenburg Gate

LD181318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0924 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin visited the state border at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin this morning, the second day of its official friendly visit to the GDR.

In the presence of Gerhard Weiss, the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Heng Samrin entered his name in the Berlin city commandant's book of honor. He expressed high esteem for the border guards' selfless services to making the GDR borders secure.

Official Talks Begin

LD181737 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], in Berlin on Tuesday.

In a friendly meeting Erich Honecker and Heng Samrin exchanged views on questions related to bilateral relations and the development of the international situation.

After that official talks began between a GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker and a delegation of the KNUFNS and KPRC delegation under Heng Samrin. The main topic was the primary orientation of fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They also discussed topical international problems and devoted special attention to the situation in Europe and on the Asian Continent.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the historic victory won by the heroic Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KNUFNS in January 1979 as the beginning of a new era in the history of Kampuchea. The establishment of people's power was at the same time a convincing demonstration of the irresistible advance of social progress, the historical fundamental tendency of our era.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed the firm solidarity of the GDR with the friendly Kampuchean people. In overcoming the difficult remnants of the past, in reconstructing their country and protecting their revolutionary achievements the Kampuchean people would have in the GDR a constant faithful friend by their side, he assured.

Heng Samrin had cordial words of recognition for the solidarity and support provided by the leadership of the party and state and by the people of the GDR. He highly valued the GDR contribution to the struggle for peace and international security, against imperialism, colonialism, racism and neocolonialism. He paid tribute to the great achievements of the GDR working people in shaping an advanced socialist society.

Erich Honecker and Heng Samrin were able to note with great satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation were developing well in all spheres of the social life of the two countries and people.

When discussing fundamental international questions both partners had identical views.

During their exchange of information and opinions on the situation in Southeast Asia, Erich Honecker praised the constructive proposals submitted to the session of the foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic of 5 January in Phnom Penh as a significant initiative to safe-guarding peace and security in this part of the world. All steps were to be selcomed which served an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good neighborliness in Southeast Asia.

The preservation of peace was today, on the threshold of the 1980's, the key question facing all mankind, both partners stressed. Persevering efforts were necessary to continue political detente, to complement it with military detente and spread it to all parts of the world. In view of the course hostile to detente and aiming at a confrontation and stepped up arms race as pursued by certain circles, especially the United States and other NATO states, this was a dictum of political reason. This antidetente course was particularly evident in NATO's Brussels missile decision.

The leading representatives of the two countries characterized the end of the arms race and genuine progress in the limitation of armaments and in disarmament as one of the most imperative tasks of international politics. In this context they paid tribute to the consistent peace policy of the USSR and reaffirmed their support of the important peace and disarmament initiatives made recently by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Those participating in the talks between the delegations led by Erich Honecker and Heng Samrin included:

For the GDR, Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Dr Gerhard Weiss, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Professor Dr Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the Central Committee and minister for university and technical school matters; Professor Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, candidate member of the Central Committee and minister of health; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, member of the Central Committee, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the Ministry of Culture; and Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

For the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Hun Sen, member of the KNUFNS Central Committee and of the KPRC and minister of foreign affairs; Keo Chanda, member of the KPRC and minister of information, the press and culture; Dr Nu Beng, member of the KPRC and minister of health; Professor Chan Ven, member of the KNUFNS Central Committee and minister of education; Keo Prasat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the USSR; Thong Chan, deputy minister of trade; and Ros Chhun, ambassador.

The official talks continue this afternoon.

Cooperation Treaty Signed

LD182052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Kampuchea was signed at a ceremony in Berlin tonight. The important document, as well as a joint statement, was signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and president of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council.

Both documents are the outcome of the earlier successfully concluded official talks between a GDR party and state delegation and a delegation of the Southeast Asian People's Republic, now on a friendship visit in Berlin.

In addition, an agreement was concluded on GDR economic aid for the Kampuchean People's Republic, another agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the two states and an agreement on cooperation in medical services.

Other documents include a consular agreement and an agreement on visa-free travel by holders of diplomatic or service passports of the GDR and Kampuchea.

The signing ceremony at the residence of the State Council was attended by Erich Honecker and Heng Samrin and members of the party and state leadership of the GDR and the members of the delegation of the Kampuchean People's Republic.

After the signing ceremony Erich Honecker gave a dinner in honor of Heng Samrin.

HONECKER RECEIVES SOVIET MARSHAL KULIKOV; DISCUSSES DETENTE

LD191214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1033 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, today received Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states and marshal of the Soviet Union who is in the GDR on a working visit.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete agreement, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov conveyed greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which Erich Honecker most cordially reciprocated.

Marshal Kulikov briefed Erich Honecker on the work of the joint command and the fraternal armies' efforts aimed at the creative implementation of the decisions of the recent meeting of the committee of defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states. This found expression in the great achievements of the brothers-in-arms in strengthening the fighting power and combat readiness of troops, units and staffs. He praised the results achieved this year in political and combat training by the members of the National People's Army [NVA] in the competition held under the slogan "Battle Station 80--united with the brothers-in-arms--ever vigilant and combat ready."

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the outstanding contribution of the Warsaw Pact--which celebrates the 25th anniversary of its formation on May 14--to the collective military protection of socialism and the preservation of peace. In this connection he thanked the joint command and its commander in chief for the constant assistance and support it has given the NVA since its formation.

Referring to the latest actions of the enemies of detente, Erich Honecker said that the course threatening peace taken by imperialist circles, especially the United States, exacerbated the international situation. The fateful missile decision at the Brussels meeting of the NATO Council, the unbridled arms race and the increased readiness for aggression of the troops of the imperialist military pact are aimed at changing the international balance of power in favor of imperialism.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed the GDR's intention to do everything necessary, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states of the socialist community, to consolidate peace and to promote detente and disarmament.

Faced with attempts by imperialist reactionary circles to bring peoples back to the trenches of the cold war, the people and soldiers of the GDR consider it their internationalist class duty to further increase revolutionary vigilance and defense preparedness. Army personnel are striving to fulfill the class task set by the 9th SED Congress by protecting the social achievements of the workers and peasants liberated from exploitation and oppression and by reliably defending peace.

The meeting was also attended by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister; Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the main staff of the NVA; and Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact to the NVA.

VERNER RECEIVES ISRAELI CP DELEGATION

LD182136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received the delegation of the Israeli Communist Party under Tawfiq Tubi, assistant general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party, which is currently on a visit in the GDR.

Both sides stated that in future, too, they intend to make an active contribution to the consolidation of unity of communists and all progressive forces throughout the world. The further reinforcement of relations between the SED and the Israeli Communist Party will serve precisely these objectives.

LEIPZIG FAIR SITE OF BILATERAL MEETINGS

Meetings With CSSR, SFRY

AU171407 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["Meetings at the Leipzig Spring Fair: Further Development of Relations Discussed"]

[Text] Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, received on Friday [14 March] Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general machine building, for friendly talks which centered on problems related to the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the field of agricultural machinery and vehicle building. The ministers conducted an extensive exchange of ideas about the further long-term fashioning and deepening of economic relations in the coming 1981-85 five-year plan period, and beyond.

Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR section in the joint GDR-CSSR economic committee, and Eng Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR-GDR joint economic committee, deliberated on problems of the eoonomic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two states and noted that both countries are purposefully working on the implementation of the fundamental agreements between the general secretaries of the SED Central Committee and CPCZ Central Committee, Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak, of June 1979.

In the presence of the directors general of the GDR and SFRY foreign trade enterprises, the presidents of the joint trade chamber, Dr Gerd Moenkemeyer and Dimitar Hadzimitrov, briefed Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR-SFRY economic committee. on the results of cooperation.

Trade Relations With Albania

AU171042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Nitzschke had a talk at the [Leipzig] fair with the charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the GDR, Dhimiter Karanxha, which centered on questions of the development of the mutual goods exchange in 1980 and for the period 1981-1985.

Hager Praises of Leipzig Fair

LD142349 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today assessed the Leipzig International Book Fair as an impressive display of the achievements of the GDR publishing industry. After looking around the fair he noted the diversity of the wide-ranging exhibition. With their 10,000 titles on display, including 3,000 new publications, the publishing houses have created good prerequisites for constantly providing information, education and entertainment.

BERLIN MEETING OF GDR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES REPORTED

AU181032 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 17 Mar 80, pages one and six, carries a 2,000-word report on a Berlin meeting of leading representatives of GDR friendship societies from 17 European countries, the United States and Japan and the Presidium of the GDR League of Friendship of the Peoples, which took place on 15-16 Mar. Gerald Goetting, president of the GDR League of Friendship of the Peoples, and Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Kurt Nier are reported to have held talks in which they expounded on the GDR's constructive program to continue detente and its interest in preserving peace. The year 1980, Gerald Goetting reportedly said, must become the year of the mass struggle of the peoples against armament, for detente and disarmament.

Karl Beul, chairman of the U.S. Society for GDR studies, is reported as having taken the floor as the first speaker in the ensuing discussion; and as having stressed the need to inform the public of his country on the dangers conjured up by the incendiary campaign and manipulation under way in the United States which aims at "putting the American people in a state of nationalist hysteria, anti-Sovietism and war psychosis."

Gordon Schaffer, president of the Great Britain-GDR society, is reported as having referred to the danger to the peoples emanating from the planned deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe; struggling against these decisions is very much at the heart of the British friendship society, he reportedly said. Pieter Burggraaf, president of the Netherlands-GDR society, is reported as saying that the people of his country were alarmed by the missile decisions taken at the Brussels NATO meeting and will oppose it by far-ranging actions.

The report notes that other speakers in the discussion were Alexandre Babo, secretary-general of the Portugal-GDR friendship movement; Senator Tullia Romagnoli-Carretoni, president of the Italy-GDR society; Seijiro Usami, president of the Japan-GDR Society; Veikko Savela, deputy of the Finnish parliament and president of the Finland-GDR society; Dr Christos Tsiattalos, secretary-general of the Cyprus-GDR Society; Georges Castellan, president of the France-GDR society; Vesti Andersen, president of the Denmark-GDR society; Toshikazu Zamaguchi, representative of the Japan-GDR liaison conference; Adam Egede-Nissen, president of the Norway-socialist countries cultural association; Henrik Baumgartner, secretary-general of the Switzerland-GDR society; Dr Vicente Romano, secretary of the "Wilhelm Von Humboldt" society; Dr Stellan Arvidson, president of the Sweden-GDR society; Evangelos Paleologos, secretary-general of the Greece-GDR society; Peter McEvoy, Presidium member of the Ireland-GDR society; Oern Erlendsson, president of the Iceland-GDR society; and Dr Friedrich Epstein, the last speaker in the discussion, who reportedly summed up the unanimous attitude of the participants in stating that the work of the friendship societies must contribute to preserving and expanding the things achieved on the path towards detente. Epstein reportedly called Western propaganda about Afghanistan "a belated attempt to find an alibi" for the actions counterproductive to peace which had been taken before the events in Afghanistan, namely "that fateful Brussels missile decision which is threatening our physical existence in the true and literal sense of the word."

Horst Brasch, secretary general of the GDR League of Friendship of the Peoples, reportedly stated in conclusion: "In all the capitalist countries of Europe, in the United States and Japan, there are personalities, even in economic and government circles, who let themselves be guided by realism and good sense, who are not ready to sacrifice the good relations created by detente to lunatic warmongering."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES PCI'S LONGO ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

AU171416 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] The SED Central Committee has conveyed most cordial congratulations to Italian Communist Party [PCI] President Luigi Longo on his 80th birthday. The greetings message signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, reads as follows:

On your 80th birthday I extend to you the most heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and myself.

Since your early youth you have been an intrepid fighter for the cause of the workers class. All your life has been linked with the struggle of many decades of Italy's finest sons and daughters against fascism and reaction and for peace, democracy and socialism.

Our party and the GDR people have respect and esteem for you as a steadfast revolutionary and proven leader of the Italian workers class. Your selfless participation in the struggle of the international brigades for the defense of the Spanish Republic from 1936 to 1939 and in the resistance movement against the fascist German occupation are outstanding examples of proletarian loyality and communist responsibility vis a vis the international workers class.

You have always devoted great attention to the deepening of fraternal relations between our parties and to developing friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries.

We wish you, dear Comrade Luigi Longo, from the bottom of our heart, best health and creative vigor for the benefit of the PCI and the Italian workers class.

SALES LAGGING, FARM MACHINE CENTERS OVERSTOCKED

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Mar 80 p 7 WA

[Text] Agricultural equipment inventories are excessive at the outlets of AGROTROSZT (Agricultural Supply Trust). As of 21 February, machinery worth nearly 5.5 billion forints were on hand whereas a supply worth 3.6-3.8 billion would have been optimal. This brings up several questions: Did the supplier overestimate demand or are the machines so obsolete that no one wants them? This is not the case.

Dr Geza Soos, head of the main division of mechanization of AGROTROSZT, believes the following: "Our supplies are indeed excessive, and January sales were not encouraging. During the first months of this year our enterprises sold half as many machines as in January 1979. I attribute this decline to the fact that the new system of regulators is not yet entirely clear to the farms; at the moment they are taking a wait-and-see attitude and are attempting to determine what will be most advantageous to them. However, one should remember that the price of agricultural equipment has risen by 22 percent this year on the average. Because this price was known last year, the farms made every effort to buy equipment at the previous prices." Trade at the AGROKER Enterprise of Pest-Nograd-Komarom County has fallen off also. The director, Dr Sandor Arato, feels that this is cause for reflection. "What is happening now? The farms are trying for temporary solutions which will take care of mechanization most cheaply. Old implements are being rebuilt; obsolete equipment will be put to work. But is emergency solution truly cheaper? If I consider only how much more energy an older machine uses and how much less satisfactorily it performs, the rebuilt combine is surely more costly.

"Naturally, the dealer wants to sell even under adverse conditions, not only to make a greater profit, but because the good merchant knows what the market and agriculture need. The equipment would sell, because buyers know how great the difference is between new and depreciated equipment which is being used through necessity. They suffer the effects of poorer performance, the increase in fuel demand. When I sell to them, their first question is 'When must we pay?'

"And payment must be made at the time of purchase, because the AGROKER enterprises operate on the same system as the department stores. The advantage of this is that there is wide selection. However, it is not exactly like the department stores, because there refrigerators, radios and other durable consumer goods can be bought on the installment plan. The equipment sold by AGROKER, which is designed to produce new values, may not be sold in this way. All the department store requires is a certification of wages earned in order to permit customer credit. It seems that the thousands of hectares devoted to agriculture will not suffice for this. This is despite the fact that the cleaning, lubrication and general maintenance of a tractor costs up to 20,000 forints per year.

"Because agriculture suffered a poor year in 1979, the farms are in rather straitened circumstances. It is obvious that farms in Borsod County which suffered extensive water damage last year have less to spend on development than previously. The poorer farms have no money for new equipment even when it consists of machines such as Polish Bison-Gigant combines, unavailable last year, or the E-516's made in the GDR."

Will there be buyers? Neither the main department head of the trust nor the director of the enterprise can answer this question. They know only that the equipment they have on hand is for sale. Therefore they inform the market regularly what machines have arrived and at what outlet they are available.

Although the farms would buy and merchants would sell, this is by no means the whole picture. There are manufacturers, too, who earn their livelihood by producing agricultural machinery. And what are they do do if "there is no need for the machines?"

We received the answer from the Mezogep Trust where their largest customer, AGROTROSZT, ordered equipment worth 3.3 billion forints' worth of equipment in 1979, but whose order amounted to 1.5 billion forints less this year. This reduction results in freeing a certain part of their capacity. Putting this to use, finding employment, was no mean problem for the Mezogep enterprises. They are trying to increase exports and also perform work which is no part of their regular profile.

I do not feel that it is too soon to ask what will happen to the harvester-reapers. It is in the interest of the national economy as well as those directly concerned that they should not stand idle. A sales solution must be found which will satisfy manufacturers, tradesmen and users alike. Perhaps the answer would be to permit payment after harvest rather immediately after purchase.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK PROMISING TO DATE

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Members of the press were briefed on the progress of agricultural work by Istvan Meszaros, main department head of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The briefing was held on 25 February. Among other things, Meszaros reported that final determination of how well the grains have wintered will be impossible to make for at least another three weeks. On the basis of the latest survey, however, it appears that they wintered well: They are more vigorous and better developed than last year at this time. Fortunately, there is virtually no ground water. Farms completed fall plowing on schedule.

Insofar as conclusion of production contracts is concerned, there is additional cause for optimism: Most of the enterprises which have produce grown for preserving concluded their contracts in early January. The target for fresh vegetables was fulfilled by 102.5 percent, that for canned or otherwise preserved vegetables by 107.8 percent. The goals for delivery of fresh fruit for consumption and for preserving have been met by 118.6 and 97.6 percent respectively to date. Contracts for vegetables requiring much manual labor, such as cucumbers, peppers and peas which must be hand-picked are still being drawn up. The situation is similar in the case of berries--raspberries and strawberries. Targets for growing field crops have been surpassed in the case of oleaginous seeds. So far, contracts for sugar beets have been concluded for 105,000 hectares instead of the 100,000 hectares originally planned and are continuing to be negotiated, because the world market price is developing favorably.

The growing enterprises have met the specified goals for the growing of potatoes. The growers are prepared to devote still greater hectarage to this crop. Where livestock products are concerned, contracts for milk buying and sales have been completed. The agreements call for one percent more milk than in 1979. Incidentally the farms had sold 6.6 percent more milk up to 15 February than during the same period in 1979.

Machinery repair is progressing albeit with some delay due to lack of certain parts, especially parts for imported tractors. The farms are attempting to overcome this problem by salvaging usable parts from farm equipment which has been scrapped. Lack of parts merely slows down the continuity of repairs; it has not thrown planned work off schedule. The requisite number of machines for spring field work is ready to begin operating.

There is no substantial shortage of chemical fertilizer. Supplies of nitrogen fertilizer are adequate. Substitutes will have to be used for some of the usual plant protective agents. The supply of seed is good. Of the field work on the agenda, 65 percent of the grains has received top dressing; the farms have applied chemical fertilizer to 45 percent of the meadows and leguminous areas scheduled for this work. Pruning has been completed on 60 - 70 percent of the large vineyards and 55 - 65 percent of the orchards.

GENEVA TALKS ON ALTERNATIVE GAMES TERMED 'FIASCO' FOR U.S.

LD190906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A conference of delegates of the United States, Britain and a few other countries to examine the possibility of organizing an alternative to the Olympics has ended in Geneva. The idea was rejected and it was also stated that a post-Olympic competition will be organized for those sportsmen who do not take part in the Moscow Olympics and for those who do take part in it.

The meeting is generally described as a fiasco of American policy. Most of the British sportsmen involved have stated that they do not feel bound by any decisions of the government or the Parliament on the Olympics and many of them have decided to go to Moscow even if they have to pay for it themselves.

A poll held among U.S. sportsmen demonstrated that over 60 percent of them oppose a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

CONDOLENCES ON CRASH RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

LD182303 Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw 18 March, PAP--In connection with the tragic air crash which took place on March 14 in Warsaw, the chairman of the Council of Ministers received further condolences expressing deep sympathy for the families of the crash victims.

The condolences were sent by: Gyorgy Lazar, president of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yogoslavian Federal Executive Council, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government. Words of sympathy were also sent by the governments of Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH MEXICO SIGNED 18 MARCH

LD182258 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 March, PAP--Talks held by a Mexican trade mission in Polish economic institutions and foreign trade enterprises ended today. The result is a bilateral protocol on cooperation between the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute (ICME).

Both countries' economies are complementary and their potentials create good prospects for a considerable increase in trade and industrial cooperation, especially in food industry (sugar plants), chemical industry, hard cola mining, engineering industry and the whole maritime economy (especially shipbuilding).

The document was signed by the president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Janusz Burakiewicz and General Director of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute Raul Salinas Lozano.

Review of Bilateral Economic Relations

AU181415 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] Although Polish-Mexican political and cultural relations are encouraging, Polish-Mexican trade and economic cooperation lag behind the capacities of the two states.

A certain breakthrough was achieved last year when the value of the interstate turnover increased to $34 million, following a visit to Mexico by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, when the sides agreed to triple their trade by the mid-eighties.

Poland exports mainly textile machines, alcohol, machine tools and implements to Mexico and imports from it metallurgical fluorite, cotton yarn, dried herbs, coffee and windlasses. Poland wants to buy traditional goods as well as consumer goods in Mexico, but at the same time, it wishes to interest that country in Polish vessels, fishing boats, light planes for agriculture and communications and especially installations for chemical plants, including sulfur plants, particle board plants and mining.

First favorable contacts have been established with regard to projects such as deep sea fishing, coal mining, sugar mill construction and so on, in which we have considerable experience. Mutual visits, meetings and talks between state and economic officials will help increase mutual trade.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES HOUSING, FARM POLICIES

LD182133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] There was a session of the Council of Ministers today, chaired by Premier Edward Babiuch. In accordance with the announcement made in the Sejm directly after the eighth party congress, several important issues of social and economic policy were examined from the angle of their current state and the projects to be undertaken in the coming years.

The tasks of the housing policy were assessed. This sphere of activity of the state and administrative echelons of various levels is the subject of keen interest by society and also--something that came out in the congress discussion and is being confirmed at the election meetings of candidates for deputies and councillors with the electorate--gives rise to critical comment and suggestions for improvement.

During the deliberations, in which Jan Szydlak, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, participated, it was stressed that the proposals by society, concurrently with the decisions of the eighth party congress, aim at strengthening the principles of social justice in the housing policy, particularly in its practical implementation. It was stated that after 1970 the rate of housing construction had increased considerably. Every fourth family in Poland had moved into a new apartment. The average size of apartments had increased by one-fifth, to 52 square meters. In recent years about 44 percent of apartments had been allocated to young married couples.

The considerable results achieved in housing construction are diminished in society's eyes by the shortcomings and weaknesses in the allocation of apartments. The Council of Ministers has focused its attention on improving the principles and practice of allocating apartments in accordance with the fundamental aims of the party's social policy and the population's expectations.

The problems here were examined from two aspects: immediate activity, in which the desired results approved by society could be achieved relatively quickly; and long-term measures to shape the state housing policy for the coming years to serve the real needs of society as well as possible, to give it a long-term nature in line with economics and to make it efficient and effective.

The government takes the position that the allocation of apartments should be carried out on the basis of clear criteria, with special consideration for the needs of families in difficult housing conditions, families with many children, young married couples and also workers and employees at the top in their profession.

Concrete immediate and long-term tasks were pointed out in this regard for ministries, voivodship offices and housing cooperatives. Cooperatives are to get more apartments earmarked for those waiting in line. The responsibility of offices and people allocating apartments will be increased. The Council of Ministers made it binding on the ministries concerned to develop comprehensive work, together with housing cooperatives and the trade unions, on the fundamentals of the state housing policy in the eighties.

As the next item on the agenda, the Council of Ministers examined a report presented by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives on the allocation of means of production for farmers, with special peference to building materials, tractors, basic farm machinery and coal. This sphere of activity also arouses great interest and response from society. During the deliberations it was stressed that the prime motive behind the system of allocating means of production in the farming industry should be the maximum effect on goods production expansion in agriculture and ipso facto on foodstuffs supplies to the market. It was stressed that it was essential to observe in practice the principle of supplying means of production primarily to farmers who contract for plant and animal production and run specialty farms. Construction materials should be earmarked to a greater degree for constructing farm buildings for livestock and fodder storage buildings and also for planned housing construction. Sale will take place on the basis of allocation to farmers by rural parish executive officers.

As regards tractors, the accepted principle was to sell them first to those farmers who had made the appropriate prepayments.

Priority in coal supplies will go, as hitherto, to those farmers who supply the state with milk and cattle for slaughter. Specific amounts of coal are also guaranteed for the daily needs of the rural population.

The significance and standing of the tasks of industry working for the needs of agriculture were stressed. Agricultural yields and harvests depend to a great extent on the supply of essential means of production. It is therefore important for industrial ministries to closely and promptly keep to the obligatory supplies, both as regards quantity and range. The control over supplies will be intensified, as will that over allocation and sale of means of production for agriculture.

The Council of Ministers also assessed the situation concerning employment and the management of the wages fund. Despite positive trends in many ministries toward curbing employment to the level defined in the annual plan, in some branches relatively large deviations can be seen, showing excessive new employment. This especially concerns building construction enterprises. The Council of Ministers recommended that ministries adjust employment to the level established in the plan. This is essential in order to insure cadres for services and the food economy, where there is a scarcity of employees. One of the basic factors of a further rationalization of employment should be systematic activity toward improving discipline, organization and standardization of work. In some ministries an excessive expenditure from the wages fund was noted in relation to the implemented economic tasks. This indicates the need to increase financial discipline. Steps have been taken to curtail and eliminate payments not covered in the (?assumed) work efficiency. From this viewpoint also, the effectiveness of the binding principles of administering the wages fund was assessed. The Council of Ministers stressed the urgency and significance of a systematic improvement in wage mechanisms and their use to insure the desired economic results.

LORD CARRINGTON PREDEPARTURE STATEMENT REPORTED

AU142052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/3/1980--In a statement he made to the press at the Bucharest-Otopeni International Airport before departure, after mentioning that this was his second visit to Romania after that in 1976, Lord Carrington expressed his satisfaction at the opportunity he had had to talk to President Nicolae Ceausescu for two and a half hours, and at his talks with the Romanian foreign minister, Lord Carrington said among other things: We have discussed obvious matters of interest which not only concern our two countries but concern international relations. I am happy to say that there were no problems between our two countries; we are increasing our trade, we have very good cultural relations and we are determined to increase the contacts between ourselves and Romania.

Pointing out that during the talks on international relations discused had been all the troubled spots in the world the British secretary of state stressed: I believe that this sort of meetings are of great value becuase unless one has the opportunity to talk to people one cannot get their mind, one cannot fully understand their point of view, nor they ours, and this meeting I think was particularly useful. I was encouraged by the amount of agreement there was between the British and the Romanians and how both of us, as shown in the communique, are determined to work for peace and non-interference of others into our countries.

All in all I think this was a useful trip and for me very worthwhile. I can only end by saying that the generosity of my hosts is unsurpassed.

ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT MOBUTU CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Ceausescu Resume

AU181438 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Lt Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, founding president of the People's Revolutionary Movement and president of the Republic of Zaire, resumed today at the State Council palace. In the same atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding and esteem, the two presidents resumed their dialog on issues concerning the development of Romanian-Zairian relations. In this respect, both sides expressed their common determination to continue to act to expand and deepen Romanian-Zairian relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields. They agreed upon measures to expand economic cooperation in industry, mining, agriculture and other fields of mutual interest and to broaden trade exchanges between the two countries.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the strengthening of Romanian-Zairian cooperation at the bilateral and international level is to the benefit and in the interest of the two countries and peoples and serves the general cause of detente, cooperation and peace in the world.

After the conclusion of the second round of summit talks, Lt Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, paid a visit to the Semanatoarea enterprise of Bucharest, one of our country's big units that manufactures agricultural equipment. The high-ranking guest was accompanied on the visit by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions and minister of labor; Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and general mayor of Bucharest; and other Romanian officials.

Zairian officials accompanying President Mobutu Sese Seko also participated in the visit, which offered an opportunity to the high-ranking guest to acquaint himself with aspects of our industrial development and with opportunities to expand Romanian-Zairian economic cooperation and collaboration.

The president of the Republic of Zaire also laid a wreath today at the monument of heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and fatherland and for socialism.

Visit to Prahova County

AU181947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/3/1980--On March 18, in the afternoon, the president of the Republic of Zaire together with other Zairian officials left on a visit to Prahova and Brasov counties.

In the Prahova County the Zairian head of state visited the petrochemical combine of Brazi, a representative unit building of the level attained by Romanian petrochemistry.

Most of the unit's plants are built in Romania. Such plants are being exported also to numerous countries, where they are appreciated by the partners. The factories of the combine turn out over 100 petro-chemical products which cover a wide range of demands of the national economy and are also being exported to over 50 countries.

The Zairian president envinced great interest in the various products turned out of oil.

After the visit at the Brazi combine, the guests continued their trip to Predeal.

PCE'S AZCARATE HOLDS 'WARM, FRIENDLY' TALKS

AU181955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/3/1980--On March 18, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received Manuel Azcarate, member of the standing bureau of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE], who visits Romania at the invitation of the CC of the R.C.P. On the occasion friendly salutes were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carillo.

Attending was Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations of tight friendship, solidarity and collaboration existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, and stressed the mutual wish of further developing and strengthening them; stress was laid on the fact that the further development of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain contributes to consolidating and expanding the traditional relations of friendship between the Romanian and Spanish peoples, to deepening the collaboration between Romania and Spain.

Both parties reiterated their wish to act for amplifying the Romanian-Spanish relations in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural domains, in their reciprocal interest, in the interest of the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

While exchanging views on international problems they pointed to the political, economic and social changes occurred in the world as a consequence of the ever stronger assertion of the peoples' will to live free and independent in peace and collaboration, to decide by themselves their destiny, to put an end to the old policy of domination and dictate.

They noted that given the current situation, when a worsening of international situation is witnessed, it is imperative more than ever that firm actions be taken for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, grounded on the observance of the national independence and sovereignty, of the equality of rights and mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation to the threat or use of force, for the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all litigious problems, for halting the arms race, for preventing the location in Europe of new rockets and nuclear weapons, for building in Europe a climate of confidence among states which should favor the development of the unhampered collaboration and cooperation among all countries, which should allow for the use of each nation's resources in the service of its own development on the road of civilization. They considered that the guaranteeing of security in Europe will make a special contribution to the improvement of the political climate the world over, to the general cause of international peace and collaboration.

They emphasized the importance of a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting so that it should fully meet the people's expectations and should give a strong impetus to the strengthening of collaboration and security on our continent, should lead to concrete measures of military disengagement, of reduction of military budgets, the halting of the arms race and to disarmament.

The two parties' decision was also expressed, to actively contribute to the establishment of new inter-state relations, based on equity and justice, to the liquidation of underdevelopment and to the establishment of a new world economic order.

The exchange of views on matters of the international communist and working-class movement emphasized the wish of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Spain to act for the achievement of a new type unity between the communist and workers' parties, based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual observance of autonomy, of every party's right to establish its own political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics in harmony with the realities and specific historical, national and social conditions in the respective country. The interview proceeded in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship.

SCINTEIA COMMENTARY ON NEED TO CONTINUE DETENTE

AU131123 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU

["Detente, the Only Rational Alternative of World Evolution"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/3/1980--SCINTEIA of March 13 publishes under this headline a commentary signed by Dumitru Tinu pointing to the imperious necessity that everything should be done to halt the mounting of the tension, for safeguarding detente. Reminding that the R.C.P. has warned the world not to indulge in groundless euphoria, stressing frequently that the process of detente and collaboration is only at its beginnings and has a frail stability, the article writes: As President Nicolae Ceausescu has showed in the recent speech he delivered at the big Bucharest civic rally, "A certain illusion was created about the irreversibility of detente, which led to self-complacency and to the loosening of vigilance towards the actions hostile to detente."

And indeed, the developments confirmed this outlook: The way onto detente, collaboration and peace is the only rational alternative meeting the vital interests of the whole mankind, the aspirations of all peoples.

Revealing the baleful consequences for mankind of the return to the policy of cold war the article writes: The resumption of the course of detente is not a mere optional problem depending on conjunctual aspects, on momentary moods or tactics, but also a great and imperious requirement of mankind's progress and peace.

Like, the practice of international relations emphasize not only the objective necessity but also the real possibility of resuming and promoting detente, of building a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration. This is the orientation of the demarches made by Socialist Romania, by her president for the surmounting of the current tension, of her consistent efforts for the negotiated settlement of all litigious problems, for the clearing of international horizon.

Detente is at present a major, primordial imperative of international life, as mankind's destinies decisively depend on it. That is why, it is the duty of all states, of all peoples, of the broad masses everywhere to intensify their efforts, to do their best for halting the mounting of the tension, for preventing the return to cold war, to make their own, constructive and as large as possible contribution to the resumption and consolidation of detente, to secure international peace and collaboration.

SCINTEIA WARNS OF INEQUITIES IN LAW OF SEA NEGOTIATIONS

AU141338 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

["To Use Marine Resources in the Interest of the Whole of Mankind"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/3/1980--Under this headline, newspaper SCINTEIA of March 14 prints a commentary by Costache Ciubotaru, highlighting that the sea order in existence has not proved apt to give proper answers to various aspects of the marine resources and their use and has equally proved to be obsolete in many respects vis-a-vis the new exigencies of international relations.

The negotiations now in a final stage of the Law of the Sea conference confirm the fact that a train of difficulties still obtain in the process of renewal and adaption of the international regulations on the sea to the exigencies of the new world economic order. The newspaper quotes President Nicolae Ceauseascu's cautioning that "the tendency of unilateral extension of some states' rights on the planetary ocean, which can in fact take on the character of territorial extention, can give rise to a host of grave conflict problems in international life, can bring about the sharpening of the contradictions and the mounting of world tension".

The new sea order is incompatible with such unilateral acts which, first of all consolidating the economic strength of the developed countries, are of a nature to deepen the economic gaps and to directly cast the shade of possible conflicts on new zones of the planet.

At the same time, fresh efforts are necessary for the regulations under drafting now as regards the exclusive economic zone and the international zone of the seabeds to ensure equitable access for all states to the resources of the planetary ocean, writes SCINTEIA, mentioning the positive fact that the countries without a littoral are recognized the right of access to the fish resources in the economic zones of other states. But to limit this access on a regional base is not of a nature to consider the unequal distribution of the live resources in the planetary ocean. An inequitable situation is thus being created, between countries siding sea areas with scarce fish resources, on the one hand, and states siding wide maritime expanses with rich fish resources, on the other.

In order to solve correspondingly this problem, the convention being drafted should stipulate the right of access of all geographically disadvantaged countries in regions with scarce fish resources to economic zones in other regions or subregions, at least to neighbouring ones.

Highlighting that inequities may arise also as regards the access to mineral resources of the international zone of the seabeds, the newspaper writes: According to the opinion of a large number of participants in the current debates, in order to avoid such a situation, the Law of the Sea convention should, stipulate the right of all states and first of all of the developing ones having a lower economic, technological and financial potential, to participate on equal footing in the activities of investigation and exploitation of the resources of the international zone of the seabeds and to enjoy the results of these activities.

A general intensification of the efforts is needed, in order to achieve a new sea order, as part and parcel of the general concerns with establishing a new world economic order, concludes SCINTEIA.

COMMUNIQUE ON 11 MARCH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU111850 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

[Communique on a session of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee chaired by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest on 11 March]

[Text] The Political Executive Committee [PEC] examined the results of the elections for deputies for the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and for people's councils, and expressed the view that these illustrate the people's complete support for the party and state's domestic and foreign policies, and for the 12th RCP Congress decisions, which constituted the electoral program of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF]. The ballots cast for the SDUF candidates, as well as the extensive and democratic debates held throughout the country during the electoral campaign, also reflected the firm determination of the workers class, peasantry, and intelligentsia and of all the working people, regardless of nationality, to work with all their energies and revolutionary enthusiasm to fulfill this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan, to thoroughly prepare and implement the great targets of the coming 5-year plan, which will mark a new and important step forward along the path of progress and well-being, a new and higher stage in the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

The PEC conveys warmest thanks to the millions of working people in our country who voted for the SDUF candidates; at the same time, it conveys congradulations to the new deputies in the GNA and people's councils, and wishes them full success in the fulfillment of their **greatly** responsible obligations toward the voters and all our people.

The report on the 9 March elections and their results will be forwarded to the Central Committee Plenum.

The PEC examined reports on the utilization of machinery, equipment and installations in industry, construction and transportation; the observance of consumption norms for raw and other materials, fuel and electricity, and of regulations on the application and implementation of the scientific research plan, and the technological development and progress recorded in the national economy in 1979. The PEC expressed the view that during the course of the past year, on the basis of the party leadership recommendations, greater interest was taken in improving the degree of utilization of the technical means put at the disposal of units, and in improving the efficient utilization of machinery and installations.

Raw materials and other economic resources were utilized more effeciently, and important successes were recorded in the development of scientific research and in applying most recent scientific-technical achievements in the national economy.

At the same time, the PEC criticized the fact that some of the basic machine tools, installations and equipment used in industry were not exploited at full capacity, and requested all responsible factors to take immediate steps to eliminate the causes of such situations, to eliminate interruptions in the functioning of the installations, and to insure their appropriate maintenance and exploitation.

The PEC also criticized the fact that consumption norms for raw and other matierials, fuel and electricity were exceeded, especially at the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the Ministry of Electrical Energy and the Ministry of Chemical Industry, and instructed the ministries, centrals and enterprises to take resolute measures to provide and generalize solutions for saving material resources throughout the national economy.

Special stress must be placed on improving production technologies, on extensive uniformity and standardization efforts, on expanding the utilization of locally produced substitute materials, on recovering and fully capitalizing on resources and materials that can be recycled.

The PEC praised the results obtained in the area of scientific research, and requested the National Council for Science and Technology, and the industrial ministries and centrals to take measures to generalize the results of scientific and technical research in all economic branches and units through a closer cooperation and collaboration, and to solve all the urgent problems raised by the development of the qualitative level of the national economy.

The PEC also discussed a report on the activities of the central commission and county commissions in charge of uniformly guiding and supervising the application of the law on control of the source of certain illicitly acquired private property. The PEC stated that further responsible and resolute steps must be taken to fully apply the law and the party-state leadership decisions concerning compliance with the law and with the principles of socialist ethics and equity, and to prevent the illegal acquisition of property.

The PEC discussed and endorsed a report on the national festival of socialist education and culture, "Song to Romania", during the 1978-79 period. Initiated and organized under the direct and permanent guidance of the party leadership and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, the festival secures the extensive participation of the masses in developing a new, socialist culture, and in enriching our country's cultural life.

The PEC adopted certain measures to improve the regulations governing the "Song to Romania" national festival that, in the light of the 12th party congress decisions and of the recommendations issued by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, will increase the festival's contribution to raising the level of political preparedness and knowledge of the masses, to the socialist education of all our people. The PEC recommended that greater efforts be made to impart a permanent character to all mass cultural-artistic and political activities, to consistently organize artistic events through the network of cultural establishments open to the large masses of citizens, and especially to the youth; thus, on Saturday and Sundays cultural programs, followed by dancing, should be systematically organized, thus permitting the young people to spend their free time pleasantly and usefully.

The PEC examined a report on how the proposals, notifications, complaints and requests addressed by the working people to the party leadership, to party and state bodies, and to mass and civic organizations during 1979, were solved.

Through thousands upon thousands of letters, the working people have expressed full support for our party and state's domestic and foreign policies, and their special satisfaction with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the high position of secretary general of the party. At the same time, many proposals and notes were advanced to eliminate certain negative phenomena and to improve activities in all socio-economic areas. The PEC recommended measures so that such letters and audiences should make an increased contribution to solving problems arising in the socialist construction, to strengthening the ties between the party and state and the fatherland's citizens, to increasing the masses' participation in the leadership of the society, to developing and deepening socialist democracy.

The PEC examined a report on the strength, composition and organizational structure of the party on 31 December 1979. On that date, the RCP numbered 2,960,917 members, 118,853 more than at the end of 1978. This increase reflects the immense authority enjoyed by the party among all social categories, our people's complete support for the RCP's domestic and foreign policy, and the unshakable unity of all the working people, regardless of nationality, around the party, of its leadership and of the secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The PEC expresses the view that, in accordance with the recommendations issued in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the 12th congress, all the party bodies and organizations will have to increase their concerns with the political, moral and professional qualifications of new party members, granting the title of communist to those who have proven themselves capable of struggling to implement the party's policy, who show a revolutionary spirit in all their activities, and who set a lofty model of self-denial and devotion to the cause of the party, of socialism, and of Romania's development.

During the session, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reported on the friendship visit he paid together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu to Bulgaria from 13-14 February 1980, at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The PEC fully endorsed and highly praised the fruitful results of the recent Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialog. The talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, held in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, which characterizes the relations between our parties, countries and peoples, and the love and great esteem with which the working people of the neighborly and friendly country surrounded the representatives of Socialist Romania's people, highlighted the permanence and depth of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian relations, which, during the socialist era, have been continuously expanding and diversifying. The talks emphasized the sides' satisfaction with the successful implementation of the tasks established by the two parties and countries' leaders at previous meetings, tasks designed to intensify the many-sided cooperation in key sectors, such as machine building, chemical industry, metallurgy, electronics, energy, agriculture, scientific-technical research, science and education, cadres training and cultural-artistic activities.

The PEC expressed complete satisfaction with the fact that during the talks at Ruse and Voden, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reasserted their determination to further work to develop the relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual comradely assistance, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of November 1970.

The PEC also stressed the special importance of the exchange of views effected by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on certain important questions of the current international situation and of the communist and workers movements.

On that occasion, they expressed anxiety about the recent aggravation of the international situation, as a result of the accumulation of unsolved problems, of interference by imperialist forces in the internal affairs of other states, of the policy of use and threat of force, of the escalation of the arms race, which are seriously endangering the world's security and peace.

The PEC praised the determination expressed on the occasion by Romania and Bulgaria, to further steadfastly strive, together with the other socialist forces and with all progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces, to prevent the aggravation of the international situation and secure the continuation of the policy of detente and cooperation. The Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialog highlighted the need to intensify efforts to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting, expected to supply new impetus to the concrete and uniform implementation of the Helsinki Act and to contribute to the continuation of detente and to development of cooperation among all the participant states, and especially to the adoption of effective measures for military disengagement and disarmament.

As was stressed during the talks, it would be of particular importance to implement the Warsaw Pact member states' suggestion on the organization of a conference for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, without which there can be no genuine security on our continent and in the world. Also stressed was the importance of the two countries' solidarity with the nonalined movement, with the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for national freedom and independence, and for social progress.

The PEC stressed the importance of the two party-state leaders' determination--reasserted on this occasion, too--to make every effort to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation among the Balkan states, and to turn the Balkans into an area of lasting peace, good neighborliness and understanding.

Unanimously endorsing the agreements and conclusions reached during the visit, the PEC established measures to develop ever more intensively the cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples, in the interests of accelerating the construction of the new system in Romania and Bulgaria, of the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also reported on the official visit paid to our country between 22-23 February 1980 by King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The PEC fully endorsed and highly praised the fruitful results of the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal, results which were expressed in the joint Romanian-Jordanian declaration signed by the two heads of state at the end of the visit. The PEC emphasized the significance of this document, which clearly states the two countries' determination to strengthen their bilateral and international cooperation in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of peace, detente and cooperation among nations.

The PEC stressed that the recent Romanian-Jordanian summit dialog, held in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem, has imparted new dimensions to and opened up broad prospects for the good relations between the two countries. The PEC noted with satisfaction that, during their talks, the two sides decided on ways and means to further expand Romanian-Jordanian cooperation. It emphasized the significance of agreements concluded on increasing the Romanian-Jordanian trade, on expanding the spheres and forms of economic cooperation, especially in the areas of oil, transportation, construction and construction materials, on increasing and diversifying contacts in the areas of science, culture, education, and so forth.

The PEC also stressed the importance of the exchange of views effected by President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal on international developments. The two heads of state expressed anxiety about the deterioration of international relations and the mounting tension in the world, and stressed that efforts must be intensified to resume and continue the policy of detente, on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force, and of each people's right to freely decide on their destiny, without any foreign interference.

During their talks, the two sides expressed the view that, given the current international circumstances, energetic steps are required to solve interstate disputes only through peaceful means, through negotiations. Thus, they stressed the need for a general peace in the Middle East, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and especially to solving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and insuring the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in that area.

The sides also emphasized the special attention that Romania and Jordan attach to achieving security in Europe and throughout the world, to general, and primarily nuclear disarmament, to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, and to the democratization of international life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal reasserted the two countries' determination to cooperate ever more actively in the international arena, thus contributing with joint efforts to constructively solving mankind's complex problems, to promoting a policy of detente, to creating a climate of security, independence and progress for the peoples, and to building a world of trust and equal cooperation among nations.

Unanimously endorsing the documents and agreements concluded during the visit, and the results of the Romanian-Jordanian summit meeting, the PEC established due measures to implement them, and to intensively develop the relations between Romania and Jordan, between the two countries' peoples, in their interests and for the benefit of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

The PEC then resolved current party-state issues.

BRIEFS

HYDROPOWER STATIONS--At Gilceag, on the River Sebes, the first hydropower station was commissioned out of the four planned to be built there by 1985. Having a 150 mw installed power, the newly built hydropower station will annually produce some 260 million kwh. Over 700 million kwh will be obtained by the integral use of energy potential of the River Sebes, more than Romania's entire power generation in 1938. Since 1950, when the building programme of hydro-power stations began, and until now, over 60 such units have been built in Romania, totalling more than 4,000 mw installed power which represents a 50 times growth of the hydro-power stations' output. The national energy development programme provides for the achievement in the 1986-1990 period of a 1,700 mw additional installed power with the hydro power stations. In 1985, over 854 hydro-power stations will function in Romania having a 13,000 mw installed power and which will secure 20 per cent of the total energy output. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU]

TITO'S CONDITION STILL 'VERY GRAVE;' BLEEDING 'LESS PRONOUNCED'

LD191121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, continues to be very grave. Because of the measures taken, hemorrhaging in the stomach is less pronounced today than yesterday. Intensive treatment is being continued.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

REPORTS, COMMENTS ON MOSCOW PUBLICITY OF SRV CRITICISM CONTINUE

BORBA, POLITIKA Articles

AU181255 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 14 March on page 7 publishes a 450-word report from Moscow by D. Cukic pointing out that on 13 March "PRAVDA, official organ of the CPSU Central Committee, and a few other Soviet newspapers accorded unusually great publicity to the Vietnamese newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, which is attacking Yugoslavia in an unprecedented manner." Cukic reports that the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article carried in PRAVDA under the headline "Commentary by Vietnamese Newspaper" had been transmitted from Hanoi "by the official Soviet news agency TASS without any statement dissociating itself from it." Reviewing this Vietnamese commentary as published in PRAVDA, Cukic especially notes that it accuses the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs of "paying visits to the nonalined countries in order to draw them into actions against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan" and prepare "an urgent conference of ministers for foreign affairs of nonalined countries on the Afghanistan question." Yet at the same time, as Cukic reports, "the results of the visits of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Vrhovec to Bangladesh and India, the visits to which this reference obviously applies, are naturally not mentioned even by a single word. Let us recall," Cukic continues, "that so far the Soviet information media have not informed their public even once about the results of the UN voting on and world reaction to the foreign military interventions in Kampuchea and Afghanistan (except the reaction of their sympathizers in the so-called socialist community and some other countries) just as they have also failed to report on Yugoslavia's consistent nonalined policy, which does not accept bloc divisions and foreign prescriptions from anachronous times. It is all the more strange then that the press here, ranging from the official news agency TASS to the official party organ PRAVDA, has accepted and published the slanders without any thought of dissociating itself from them," Cukic concludes.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 14 March on page 4 publishes a 1,100-word report from Moscow by Risto Bajalski reviewing the Moscow publication of the same QUAN DOI NHAN DAN attack on Yugoslavia. He says: "Transmitting the Vietnamese attacks against the Yugoslav appraisals of developments in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, today PRAVDA tries to create among the Soviet public a distorted picture about Yugoslavia's positions concerning the crisis hotbeds in Southeast Asia and the Middle East." The QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article concerned, which is "full of falsifications" about and accusations against Yugoslavia, its officials and its press, is carried by Moscow PRAVDA as well as by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and SELSKAYA ZHIZN, Bajalski reports.

"Even though it is 'secondhand,' the distorted picture presented here about Yugoslavia's views on developments in Kampuchea and Afghanistan is evidently calculated to misinform the public here for as yet unexplained reasons. It is objectively possible," Bajalski points out, "to count on such an effect primarily because so far the Soviet public has not been given any authentic and firsthand information on Yugoslavia's real views on the aforementioned developments."

Critically reviewing the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article published by PRAVDA, Bajalski cites the following "concluding passage of accusations and slanders against Yugoslavia: 'Yugoslavia's policy and actions in relation to the questions of Kampuchea and Afghanistan are contrary to the nonalined movement's high goals. Yugoslavia does not support the peoples who wage the struggle for their liberation from colonialism and imperialism and for defense of their national independence, and acts against the principles of the nonalined movement. Acting against the cause of the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, Yugoslavia is losing its authority in the nonalined movement.' No nastier text about Yugoslavia and no more false presentation of Yugoslavia's foreign policy has appeared in the Soviet press for at least an entire decade," Bajalski comments.

Noting further that PRAVDA carries this Vietnamese article without commenting on it, Bajalski says that it can therefore be formally claimed that it merely transmits the Vietnamese views on the Yugoslav foreign policy. "This could be left at that," he adds, "if PRAVDA had ever previously published statements by the Yugoslav Government and Yugoslav leaders on the events in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. But it has not done so. In other words, by its method of selective reporting in this concrete instance PRAVDA--to put it mildly--is expressly leaning only toward what it publishes.

"It is leaning toward the accusations against Yugoslavia's foreign policy that have been borrowed from Hanoi, accusations the 'style' and method of which are reminiscent of times long past, accusations that include among other things also a primitive attempt to single out for criticism 'certain' Yugoslav leaders.

"The concluding part of the accusation from Hanoi, which has been accorded extraordinary publicity here, perhaps deserves particular attention because it is not difficult to recognize this concluding part as an attempt to undermine our country's position in the nonalined movement.

"Nothing similar written by Soviet journalists has ever appeared in the press here nor has the public here ever been able to hear any such appraisals from any of the Soviet politicians. Because of this as well as because of the insufficient information available to it, the Soviet public can be only confused as a result of the distorted presentation of the Yugoslav foreign policy that has been served to it today even though it has been served secondhand," Bajalski concludes his report from Moscow.

Teslic Denunciation in BORBA

AU181655 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 80 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "A Crisis of the Policy of Interventions--The Background to Some Tendentious Constructions and Anti-Yugoslav Attacks of the Vietnamese Press Taken Up Also by Soviet Newspapers"]

[Text] The gross violation of the elementary principles of noninterference and nonintervention in the countries of Indochina and the tension caused by it in a wide Asian region, especially after the military intervention in Afghanistan, with the bloc involvement being more and more present, of course has its political repercussions, too. The policy of intervention is in a crisis. Its protagonists, however, are searching for bloc-inspired ways out of the crisis while strengthening military positions and advocating the right to spheres of influence in the name of some "higher aims." This is meeting with increasing opposition and strengthens the awareness of nonalinement as the only alternative and the way out of the crises and the way to eliminate the causes of these crises.

The great difficulties facing the Vietnamese in occupied Kampuchea of course cause not only insecurity and apprehension but also a desire to shift the responsibility to some outsider. [Paragraph continues]

This is the well-known method of those who resort to interference and interventions in other countries, who in vain seek justification or the understanding of others for such steps and who, by the way, themselves bloc all their roads of withdrawal and of saving their face. The lesson of such interventions is more and more apparent: It is easy to enter another country (especially if it is weak) but it is difficult to get out.

It is an irony that the Vietnamese try to shift all the responsibility for the interventionist misfortunes onto a country that was practically the only one to try in its time to "intervene" by offering its good offices both to Vietnam and to Kampuchea and to induce them to solve their disputes through direct negotiations. Yugoslavia was led in this by the interests of the cause of peace and nonalinement as a whole.

Our country has for quite a time been subjected to sporadic criticism by Hanoi newspapers and some leading figures of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [as published]. They have made numerous attempts not only at twisting individual moves of the Yugoslav foreign policy but also at disputing the independence or nonalinement of our country.

This time we are facing the same attempts, which are probably a result of both the special difficulties of the Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea which is meeting with a strong resistance within the enslaved country and with a resolute opposition of the neighboring countries, which do not want to reconcile themselves with the policy of Vietnamization of Kampuchea and Laos, seeing in it a threat of bloc contests in Southeast Asia, and perhaps of a poor assessment that it is at this very moment that synchronized pressure on Yugoslavia should be applied.

The latest anti-Yugoslav articles of the Hanoi papers, first of the military and then the party daily, this time bring something more that the usual forgeries of the Yugoslav positions. There is an attempt to discredit official Yugoslav institutions and the Yugoslav policy of nonalinement and to exploit this, in a wider context, for the further breaking up of the nonalined movement and for diverting it into bloc waters.

Therefore we do not intend to deal with the notorious forgeries in Hanoi and Phnom Penh concerning the mission of our federal secretary for foreign afairs in its time, or concerning our position on the Chinese military action in Vietnam, for we have not falsified or hidden anything. After all, the Chinese have long left the Vietnamese territory, but the Vietnamese have remained in Kampuchea where they are meeting with resolute resistance not only of the "Khmers Rouges" but also of other political organizations and all the patriots, for which Yugoslavia can in no case be blamed.

Attack on Nonalinement

It is thus a case of a wider and not all that naive campaign against our country on a question of the widest international importance. The Vietnamese Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, for instance, goes so far as to say that Yugoslavia "is undermining the sovereignty of Afghanistan" and that it is interfering in its internal affairs! Saying this it does not quote our positions in a single word. Further it says that Yugoslavia "is also turning the nonalined movement away from its chief aim--which is to say, opposition to colonialism and imperialism," while it bypasses the positions and the role of Yugoslavia in the affirmation of nonalinement as a global political factor in opposing colonialism and imperialism and all the forms of hegemonism, domination and interference. In this connection, an additional "conclusion" or "accusation" follows to the effect that Yugoslavia has not supported other nations struggling for national liberation and independence-while its support for the liberation struggle of the Indochinese and other peoples is hushed up--and that it is "undermining the unity of the nonalined movement"--at a time when it is doing everything in its power for this unity. [paragraph Continues]

In other words, Yugoslavia is being publicly accused (what has rather a long time been secretly imputed to our foreign policy) that it supports "the imperialists and Beijing expansionists" in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, while our country is probably resented because it does not support military interventions of the other side in these countries.

As the chief "argument" to support this thesis it is said that the Yugoslav press does not mention the arming of Afghan refugees and that our federal secretary for foreign affairs recently travelled to Bangladesh and India for the purpose of proposing an urgent conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the nonalined countries to discuss the Afghan question, which, in the opinion of the Vietnamese newspapers, is a violation of Afghanistan's sovereignty and constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people. As if Yugoslavia had sent its troops to Kampuchea and Afghanistan and not somebody else!

By the way, the Yugoslav press does write about all these things, but it also writes about the conviction of the nonalined that foreign troops must withdraw from Kampuchea, that Afghanistan must remain outside any foreign interference, that it must be independent and nonalined, which also excludes military interventions in internal affairs of this country.

It is obviously a matter of two different approaches, not only to nonalinement but also to overall international relations. According to one approach, international conflicts--which also means their solving--are an exclusive competence of the big powers, and all other countries, including the nonalined ones, should aline themselves with one big power or another. According to the other approach, the responsibility of the big powers for conflicts is great, but the nonalined countries are a key factor of international policy also responsible for the solving of conflicts and for detente, a factor which can essentially contribute to the building of new relations in the world.

Adhering consistently to this approach and these principles, which were set at the first summit in 1961 and defended at the sixth summit last year, nonalined Yugoslavia has always proceeded from a global responsibility of the nonalined countries in solving various conflicts, always being guided by the struggle against all the aspects of force and hegemonism. In other words, we stand firmly on the positions that it is indispensable for the entire nonalined movement to be involved in the solving of all the conflicts accompanied by a full application of and respect for the original principles of nonalinement, such as the right to an independent development without any outside interference, equality in international life and a strict respect for the right to independence.

Proceeding from this, Yugoslavia has several times recently expressed its concern because of the deterioration of international conflicts and especially because of the policy of bloc positions that led to these conflicts. This refers both to Kampuchea and to Afghanistan.

Unacceptable Action of Soviet Newspapers

We see a way out of these conflicts primarily in the implementation of the principles of nonalinement (that are based among other things on the UN Charter) as well as in solving the conflicts by peaceful means, something that it is difficult to achieve today without a direct involvement of the nonalined countries. It is clear that this applies also to the settlement of the Afghanistan conflict. Afghanistan's independent and nonalined status is naturally an essential prerequisite for any solution for this conflict, something that excludes both military intervention and any other outside interference.

The central Moscow newspapers, too, have "taken up" Hanoi's anti-Yugoslav articles. However, in this manner they have also assumed a large part of the responsibility and complicity both for the distortion of the Yugoslav policy and for the attempts to sow dissention in the ranks of nonalined countries.

Responsibility is all the greater because the Soviet public has not been informed about the true positions of Yugoslavia. This is not only contrary to the ethics of the journalist profession but rather also attests to a failure to respect our basic orientations and well-known principles of foreign policy that are also the milestone on which good relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are built, something that is in our mutual interest. It is in these days, too, that these principles are winning for Yugoslavia a unanimous recognition of the largest peace-loving democratic world public.

Thus Yugoslavia is not "joining the chorus of Washington and Beijing against the Soviet Union" or any other chorus because this would be contrary to its clear and permanent orientation to nonalinement. Fortunately the nonalined countries form neither "a chorus" nor " a military detachment" under someone's command! In other words, Yugoslavia does not take positions according to blocs or big powers but rather according to the platform and aims of the nonalined countries, in the building of new relations in the world to the benefit of all countries and peoples.

These are the aspirations of an enormous majority of nonalined countries.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS DRAFT PLAN ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD181732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In accordance with the program of preparing documents for the adoption of the new medium-term plan for Yugoslavia's development, the draft agreement on the bases of the Yugoslav social plan for 1981-85 on the coordination and orientation of social reproduction trends was reviewed and adopted at yesterday's session of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. The session was chaired by Veselin Djuranovic. The FEC adopted the draft agreement as the basis for coordinating the positions of republics and autonomous provinces, and at the same time concluded that this document should be submitted to the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy for their consideration. The draft agreement on the coordination and orientation of social reproduction trends defines the general interests and goals of the country's socioeconomic development in the forthcoming medium-term period.

At yesterday's session the FEC also adopted--also as the basis for coordinating the positions of republics and autonomous provinces--a draft agreement on the bases of the Yugoslav social plans on the policy of development of economic relations with foreign countries in the next medium-term period. With the aim of promoting our country's economic relations with foreign countries, the agreement provides for the necessary measures and activities to permit an increase in our economy's competitiveness, and to enable it to take a greater part in the total world export of commodities, services, knowledge and technology. This should make for more balanced relations in our international economic exchange, and also bring an essential reduction in the current balance of payments deficit and degree of the country's indebtedness. In order to attain such goals in the development of our country's economic relations with foreign countries, it is considered that by the end of the next 5-year period commodity exports should cover about 70 percent of the overall imports of foreign manufactured goods, while the remaining 30 percent of import costs should be covered by receipts from noncommodity currency income.

The draft agreement points out in particular that our country, guided by the nonalined policy, will continue in the next medium-term period, too, to advocate development of all-round economic cooperation on an equal basis with all countries in the world, especially with developing countries. In accordance with this, Yugoslavia will strive to make an active contribution, within the bounds of its possibilities, to the further building up of a new international economic order.

FEDERAL, PRC PROVINCIAL DELEGATIONS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU182050 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At a plenary session of the government delegation from China's Sichuan Province led by Lu Dadong, governor of the Sichuan People's Government, and a Yugoslav delegation led by Stojan Matkalijev, member of the Federal Executive Council, it was assessed that mutual interest exists in the further development of bilateral relations and in long-term, more stable and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. The Sichuan delegation arrived in Yugoslavia on 12 March and during a visit of several days it will acquaint itself with our country's achievements in the economy and other fields. Sichuan is the largest PRC province and is known for its natural resources, particularly for raw materials, coal and hydroelectric potential.

After mutually acquainting each other about the specific nature of the economic and social system and the development of Sichuan Province and the SFRY, the heads of the two delegations exchanged views on the possibilities for expanding economic cooperation in all forms. It was noted that impetuses for accelerating all forms of interstate, sociopolitical and economic cooperation were made after President Tito's visit to the PRC in 1977 and Chairman Hua Guofeng's visit to Yugoslavia a year later. Last year and this year, numerous contacts between representatives of the two countries were established, contacts which made it possible to concretely examine the possibilities for cooperation.

Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Lu Dadong, governor of the Sichuan People's Government, who is leading the economic delegation on a visit of several days to our country.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD182154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1950 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France, headed by Chairman of the Commission Couve de Murville, arrived here today. The delegation, which has arrived as guest of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber, includes deputies of four main political parties--Gaullist Rassemblement Pour la Republique, L'Union de la Democratie Francaise, the Communist Party and the Socialist Party. During their six-day stay in Yugoslavia, the French deputies will visit, apart from Belgrade--where they will have talks with a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's foreign policy committee--the Yugoslav constituent republics of Croatia and of Montenegro.

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD182146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki, March 18 (TANJUG)--Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto today received a delegation of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation headed by its president, Mika Spiljak.

During the ensuing friendly talks, Prime Minister Koivisto, on behalf of the government, expressed sincere wishes for an improvement in President Tito's health.

The Yugoslav delegation also met with its host, President of the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions Pekka Oivio, with chairman of the Finnish Communist Party Aarne Saarinen, and with the Social Democratic Party leader Kalevi Sorsa.

DORONJSKI SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO PCI'S L[illegible] ON TITO'S BEHALF

AU182105 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to PCI President Comrade Luigi Longo]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 March, TANJUG--On the occasion of your birthday, I send you, on behalf of LCY President Josip Broz Tito, the Central Committee and all communists of Yugoslavia, most cordial greetings and best wishes for happy life and further work successes.

Your long revolutionary activity has filled many glorious pages of the struggle of communists, the workers class and the people of Italy. At the same time, your revolutionary activity takes a very prominent place in the struggle for the development of the workers and communist movement in Europe and the world.

The communists and all working people of Yugoslavia highly rate your enormous contribution to the struggle against fascism, for peace, democracy and socialism, as well as your consistent efforts for the development and consolidation of the friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy.

It is with special satisfaction that I can note that sincere relations of equality, mutual respect and useful cooperation have been built between the LCY and the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. In the confidence that this cooperation will continue to develop successfully, I wish you, dear Comrade Longo, many more years of life and work for the well-being of the workers class and people of friendly Italy, peace, cooperation and socialism in the world.

[Signed] Stevan Doronjski, Chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

KOLISEVSKI RECEIVES NEW CONGOLESE ENVOY, URGES NONALINEMENT

LD182054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)--Vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski said today that the nonaligned and all other peaceloving countries must intensify activity in all its forms and [words indistinct] in the current seriously determined and tense international relations.

Speaking after receiving credentials from the new ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to Yugoslavia, Kolisevski said that the nonaligned countries should act primarily through the United Nations, while resisting all forms of pressure, interference, intervention and hegemony which obstruct the course of detente and the democratization of relations in the world.

Kolisevski expressed his conviction that such activity is in the common interest of all nonaligned countries, regardless of the existing, natural differences among them.

The new Congolese ambassador to Yugoslavia, Mann Laurent, conveyed to Kolisevski the warm greetings and best wishes of President Denis Sassou-Nguesse for President Tito's speedy recovery.

President Tito is one of the most prominent figures of our times. He is a great patriot and a meritorious world statesman, the ambassador said.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TRENDS

AU181906 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[S.H. report]

[Text] Pristina, 13 March--At its session today chaired by Dzavid Nimani, the Presidency of of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo acquainted itself with certain economic trends at the beginning of the year.

As was stressed, the session also discussed certain topical questions pertaining to the activity of the provincial organs from the field of social self-protection and the further activity on implementing the tasks in this field.

At its session today, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo also discussed petitions for amnesty of sentenced persons, as well as certain other questions pertaining to its competence.

SLOVENIA ADOPTS DECREE ON COMPULSORY PAYMENT OF TAXES

AU181943 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Text] Ljubljana, 13 March, TANJUG--Today, the Slovene Executive Council discussed several documents pertaining to the republican authority. Draft conclusions connected with the draft law on social price control and the law on compensations, as well as a proposal for adopting a law on public highways and safety on cableways and ski lifts was analyzed.

The Executive Council also adopted a decree on compulsory payment of some contributions within the framework of the regulations on the payment of citizens' taxes. This decree represents an innovation in the past regulations and is primarily conditioned by the current reasons. Many taxpayers did not settle their obligations--contributions for financing the self-managing interest communities in the field of social activities, and this has led to court cases which, because of protracted court proceedings, have even more intensified the problem of a timely payment of contributions.

The proposed decree takes care of the compulsory payment in such a way that an act of the competent organ of the self-managing interest community determines the amount of unpaid contributions.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY--On 11 March, Yugoslav and Hungarian businessmen held talks in the Serbian Economic Chamber on economic cooperation and they noted that cooperation in the field of motor industry and machine building was good. The current cooperation in the motor industry field is based on long-term cooperation between several Yugoslav and Hungarian enterprises and is expected to total $68 million this year. In the next 5-year plan it is expected that it will total $400 million. Yugoslav and Hungarian businessmen stressed the need for long-term cooperation and for concluding new contracts every year, as well as for increased purchases by Hungarian businessmen in Yugoslavia in order to reduce the current trade deficit. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 80 p 6 AU]